

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIR



REPORT
OF
THE COMMITTEE
ON

TELANGANA SURPLUSES

PRINTED BY THE GENERAL MANAGER, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS,
NEW DELHI AND PUBLISHED BY THE MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS, DELHI, 1969

Price: Rs. 2.85 P. or 6 sh. 8 d. or \$ 1.03 cents.

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RESOLUTION

The Government of India appointed our Committee by the following Resolution dated the 22nd April, 1969, for purposes indicated therein:—

“In a statement made in the Lok Sabha on 11th April, 1969 in regard to Telangana the Prime Minister had indicated certain specific measures which the Government of India proposed to take with a view to accelerating the pace of development and expansion of employment opportunities in Telangana region and creating conditions for balanced economic development of the State of Andhra Pradesh as a whole. It was indicated that a high-powered committee would be appointed to determine the surplus relatable to Telangana which was expected to have been spent on the development of Telangana region. Accordingly, the Government of India have appointed a committee for this purpose consisting of the following:—

Shri Justice Vashishtha Bhargava,
Judge of the Supreme Court. *—Chairman.*

Prof. Mukut Vehari Mathur, Director
of Asian Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration. *—Member.*

Shri Hari Bhusan Bhar, Additional
Deputy Comptroller and Auditor
General. *—Member.*

Shri T. N. Krishnasami. *—Secretary.*

2. The Committee shall take into account the agreements reached between the representatives of Andhra and Telangana Regions of the State of Andhra Pradesh regarding the utilisation of the surpluses from the Telangana Region for expenditure on development of that Region, and in the light of those agreements—

- (a) examine the varying estimates made of such surpluses during the period 1st November 1956 to 31st March 1968 and of the unspent portion of such surpluses and also any representations made against these estimates; and
- (b) determine the sum which ought to have been spent on the development of the Telangana Region in accordance with the agreements but remained unspent on the 31st March 1968.

Keeping in view the agreements aforesaid, the Committee shall also evolve and recommend precise principles on which the surpluses from the Telangana Region should be determined in future.

3. The Committee will be at liberty to devise its own procedure and will ordinarily hold its meetings in private.

4. The Committee will report to the Government of India by 31st May 1969.”

CHAPTER I

THE PROCEDURE

We held the first meeting of the Committee on the 26th April, 1969, at New Delhi, which was followed by a series of meetings here. At the first stage, the various documents referred to in the Resolution were examined by us. Thereafter, the Report on the Quantum of Telangana Surpluses prepared by Shri Kumar Lalit, Officer on Special Duty, specially appointed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, on the basis of an accord arrived at between the leaders of all political parties of Andhra Pradesh on the 19th January, 1969, was examined by us. We also interviewed Shri Lalit in order to appreciate fully the procedure and principles adopted by him in working out the surpluses and held some discussions to judge how far these principles and procedure could be accepted and applied by us in making our determination under the terms of reference. Thereafter, under our orders, a Press Note was issued by our Secretary on the 30th April, 1969 (Annexure A), inviting the attention of the public of Andhra Pradesh to the constitution of the Committee and calling for representations from persons interested which could assist us in arriving at correct decisions on principles as well as in calculating the correct figures of the unspent surplus. A number of representations were received from persons making representations in favour of the views put forward on behalf of the two regions for our consideration, and, in the light of those representations, interviews were granted by us to the following persons:—

Andhra region

1. Shri D. S. Subramanyan, M.L.C.
2. Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao, M.L.A.
3. Shri K. Ramanathan, M.L.A.
4. Shri G. Venkata Reddy, M.L.A.
5. Shri D. Venkatesan, M.L.A.
6. Shri P. Kotaiah, M.L.A.
7. Shri Anantha Babu, Advocate.
8. Shri K. B. Krishnamurthy, Advocate.
9. Shri M. Jagannatha Rao, Advocate.
10. Shri K. Sreenevasmurthy, Advocate.
11. Shri C. V. S. Ramakrishna.
12. Shri J. V. Somayajulu.
13. Shri P. V. R. Rao.

Telangana region

1. Shri J. Chokka Rao, Chairman, Regional Committee.
2. Shri Konda Lakshman Bapuji.
3. Shri L. N. Gupta.
4. Shri Upendra Lal Wagre.
5. Shri A. Seetaram Reddy.
6. Shri Anand Rao Thota.
7. Shri C. Som Raj Ram.

} Members of Economic
Committee.

During the interviews, additional and supplementary representations were also received and, wherever it was considered useful, the same set of persons were granted interviews more than once, so that their views could be fully understood by us. We held meetings at Hyderabad from the 10th to the 18th May, 1969 for this purpose, and, on return to New Delhi, interview was also granted to Shri Tenneti Viswanatham, M.P., on the 20th May, 1969. Amongst others who appeared before us we had the benefit of the views of Professor Gautam Mathur, Head of the Economics Department of the Osmania University, on economic principles to be applied in the determination of the unspent surplus.

During the sittings at Hyderabad, we also sent for officers of the Commercial Tax Department, the Secretary of the Revenue Department, of the State Government, the Finance Secretary, and the Chairman and other officers of the Electricity Board, in order to elicit detailed information from them in the light of the representations which were made to us by the various persons interviewed by us.

Just before we left Hyderabad for New Delhi, pressing requests were made by some of the representatives of the Telangana side, particularly the Chairman of the Regional Committee and Shri Konda Lakshman Bapuji, that our Report should not be based solely on the figures collected from the accounts by, or supplied by the Government or its departments to, Shri Kumar Lalit, because they were not satisfied that the correct figures had been made available to him. They desired that the figures supplied may be verified by an officer working under our Committee with the assistance of representatives of both the regions. On return to New Delhi, a written representation was also received in this respect from the Chairman of the Regional Committee. We were also not quite satisfied that the figures which had been obtained by Shri Kumar Lalit were correct or were obtained on the correct principles and, consequently, we considered it desirable that fresh figures should be obtained in accordance with the suggestion made in the letter of the Chairman of the Regional Committee. A letter was addressed to the Home Secretary to the Government of India to postpone the target date for making the Report to the Government to 30th September, 1969, and, in the same letter, a request was made that the Andhra Pradesh Government may be asked to ascertain names of representatives of the two regions who could assist our Secretary, Shri Krishnasami, in verifying the figures and the accounts. It was envisaged that this verification of accounts could be completed by about the middle of August,

whereafter, we could, if necessary, grant interviews to such representatives the ascertainment of whose further views may be found necessary and then the Report could be completed by the 30th September, 1969. The Government of India extended the date up to the 31st August, 1969. The work of verification of accounts was started by the Secretary, Shri Krishnasami, in the month of June, 1969 and was carried on up to the middle of August, 1969 in the light of directions which were given by us to him as a result of the tentative views which we formed on the basis of the representations made to us orally and in writing, but the full purpose of the postponement of the inquiry could not be achieved, because the representatives of the two regions were not nominated during this period at all.

We decided to hold the next meeting of the Committee on the 21st August, 1969, so as to complete the Report on the basis of the figures and accounts collected by the Secretary without the aid of the representatives, but, on the 14th August, 1969, the name of the representative for the Andhra region and, on the 20th August, 1969, the name of the representative of the Telangana region were communicated to us. In view of the nominations of the representatives of the two regions we considered it advisable that particular items of accounts, which the representatives considered required further scrutiny, should be re-examined by the Secretary in the presence of the two representatives. For this purpose, it became necessary to postpone the sending of the Report to the Government and, at our request, the Government extended the time for the Report up to the 31st October, 1969. The two representatives met us at New Delhi on the 27th August, 1969, when the procedure to be adopted in re-examination of the accounts was settled. The representatives desired that a period of at least 15 to 20 days should be made available to them to have the accounts re-examined. Consequently, the Secretary proceeded to Hyderabad and, with the assistance of the two representatives, re-examined the accounts between the 5th and the 20th September, 1969. Thereafter, a request was made by the Chairman of the Regional Committee that he would like to put some further points of view before us in the light of the re-examined accounts. Consequently, we fixed the 27th September, 1969 for the purpose of granting interviews to the two nominated representatives of the two regions (Shri L. N. Gupta and Shri K. B. Krishnamurthy), the Chairman of the Regional Committee, and one more representative of Andhra who could put forward the views on behalf of that region. The two nominated representatives appeared before us on the 27th September, 1969, and, on the 28th September, 1969, the Chairman of the Regional Committee was interviewed by us. No second representative on behalf of the Andhra region could make it convenient to appear before us and, consequently, Shri K. B. Krishnamurthy, Advocate, who was the nominated representative for examination of accounts, appeared in the dual capacity making representation on all other aspects based on that re-examination. These interviews were concluded on Monday, the 29th September, 1969, and, thereafter, the preparation of this Report was undertaken.

CHAPTER II

INTERPRETATION OF THE TERMS OF REFERENCE

In the Resolution laying down the terms of reference, the Government of India mentioned that we were to take into account the agreements reached between the representatives of the Andhra and Telangana regions of the State of Andhra Pradesh regarding the utilisation of the surpluses from the Telangana region for expenditure on development of that region. There was considerable controversy as to the "agreements" which were thus referred to by the Government of India. Three documents were brought to our notice in that connection. The first was the agreement known as the "Gentlemen's Agreement" of 1956 (Annexure B). The second was a so-called "agreement" between the Chairman of the Regional Committee and the Government of Andhra Pradesh arrived at in the year 1959, laying down the principles for allocation of revenue receipts and expenditure between the two regions. The third was an "agreement" dated the 19th January, 1969, described as an all-party accord arrived at between representatives of the various political parties in the whole of the State of Andhra Pradesh.

In the representations made before us, as well as during the course of personal interviews, all persons representing the views of either region were agreed that our determination under the terms of reference had to be based on the "Gentlemen's Agreement" of 1956. As regards the principles for determination of the surpluses laid down in the documents of 1959, it was represented on behalf of Telangana region and particularly by the Chairman of the Regional Committee that this document embodied principles which had been enunciated by the Regional Committee and which had been accepted by the State Government, so that they should be treated as binding and unalterable for purposes of our calculations. The persons representing the views of Andhra region attempted to challenge the principles contained in this document and urged that these principles had been laid down without taking into consideration the views of persons who could legitimately be considered as representing the interests of the Andhra region. After a detailed discussion with all the representatives, we have come to the view that these principles embodied in the document of 1959 cannot be given the status of an agreement binding on persons representing the two regions of Andhra and Telangana, though the principles laid down appear to us to be, by and large, the correct principles which had to be applied for working out the surplus of revenue income over expenditure available for development in Telangana in accordance with the "Gentlemen's Agreement" of 1956 and for purposes of discovering to what extent those surpluses had actually been spent on the development of Telangana. It appears to us that, in some details and in respect of some items, the principles applied may not be strictly fair and, consequently, where we intend to depart from those principles, we shall indicate in our Report subsequently the reasons in brief

why we have not strictly followed the norms laid down in this document. The third "agreement" of 19th January, 1969 was repudiated by the representatives of both the sides, so that we were not inclined to give that "agreement" the status of a binding agreement which necessarily had to be given effect to by us. However, in working out the principles which are to be applied in fairness to both the parties, we have kept this agreement in view and adopted it to the extent to which we consider that it would be fair to do so.

In this connection, we may also mention that, during his interviews with us, the Chairman of the Regional Committee informed us that, from time to time, there were agreements on various principles between the Regional Committee and the Andhra Pradesh Government having bearing on the question of giving effect to the "Gentlemen's Agreement" of 1956 and all such agreements should also be treated as binding. For the reasons that we have indicated above in respect of the document of 1959, we have come to the view that any such arrangements arrived at are to be given due weight and to be taken into consideration in working out the available surpluses, but they cannot be held to be of a binding nature, as they were not agreements arrived at between representatives of the two different regions.

There was also some controversy as to the actual contents of the "Gentlemen's Agreement" of 1956. It appeared from the records produced before us that a meeting was held on the 20th February, 1956, at Hyderabad Guest House, New Delhi, when the States of Andhra and Hyderabad existed as two separate units. The State of Andhra was represented at that meeting by Sarvashri B. Gopala Reddy, Sanjeeva Reddy, G. Latchanna and A. Satyanarayana Raju, while the State of Hyderabad was represented by Sarvashri B. Ramkrishna Rao, K. V. Ranga Reddy, Chenna Reddy and J. V. Narsinga Rao. A note was published in the Indian Express dated the 24th January, 1969, purporting to contain a "Gentlemen's Agreement" of Telangana safeguards containing details of the points which, in the opinion of the meeting, arose out of the unification of Telangana and Andhra, and the conclusions arrived at on those points after the discussions. We have verified from Government records that this note correctly reproduces the minutes of the meeting. On the basis of these minutes, the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, prepared a note on safeguards proposed for the Telangana area which was placed on the table of the Lok Sabha on the 10th August, 1956. Both parties were agreed that the terms contained in this note placed on the table of the Lok Sabha on the 10th August, 1956, formed the subject matter of the "Gentlemen's Agreement" of 1956 which is to be the basis of the Report by our Committee; but the representatives of Andhra urged that we should also take into account, in addition, some of the clauses which were not contained in this note but which were included in the minutes of the meeting. This contention was raised primarily because in the minutes there was a paragraph which prescribed a limitation for the period during which the revenue surpluses of Telangana were to

be reserved for expenditure on the development of that area. That paragraph was as follows:—

“The expenditure of the Central and general administration of the State should be borne proportionately by the two regions and the balance of income from Telangana should be reserved for expenditure on the development of Telangana area. The arrangement will be reviewed after five years and can be continued for another five years if the Telangana members of the Assembly so desired.”

The last sentence of the above term of the agreement contained in the minutes drawn up did not form part of the note placed before the Lok Sabha which was communicated by the Central Government to the State Government for being given effect to. In these circumstances, we were not inclined to accept the argument put forward on behalf of the Andhra region that the calculation of surpluses which were to be utilised for development of Telangana region should be limited to a period of only five years, because there was no review at the end of five years and there was no request by the members of the Legislature of Telangana region in that behalf. It was also urged in the alternative that, in any case, the computation should be limited to a period of ten years.

These arguments could not be accepted by us for two reasons. The basic reason is that when interpreting an agreement like the “Gentlemen’s Agreement” of 1956, we cannot be very technical and base our decision on the mere language. The interpretation should be made on the basis of the purpose of such an agreement and the object to be achieved under it. It is obvious that this agreement was arrived at, because the residents of Telangana area were prepared to join the residents of Andhra to form a single State only subject to the condition that, being more backward, special considerations should be shown to them for their development and, since such development could hardly be achieved by limiting the period of agreement to five years only, acceptance of that limitation would defeat the purpose of the agreement itself. The second reason is that, by the very terms of our reference, we are excluded from accepting such an interpretation. In the Resolution of the Government of India, we have been asked to determine the surpluses for a period beginning from the 1st November, 1956, and ending with the 31st March, 1968. This is a period which exceeds ten years and, on the face of it, therefore, the Government of India have already indicated that this period limitation contained in the note of minutes of the meeting was not treated as a binding part of the “Gentlemen’s Agreement” at all, and that appears to have been the reason why no such clause was included by the Government of India in the note placed on the table of the Lok Sabha. We are, consequently, inclined to accept that the “Gentlemen’s Agreement” that is to be given effect to by us is the one contained in the note placed by the Government of India on the table of the Lok Sabha.

It is in the light of our decisions indicated above that we have to fulfil our terms of reference by examining the varying estimates made of Telangana surpluses during the period 1st November, 1956 to the 31st March, 1968 and of the unspent portion of such surpluses and also any representations made against those estimates. In order

to do so, we consider that three steps have to be gone through. The first step is to determine the revenue income accruing to the Telangana region during this period and next to determine the revenue expenditure during the same period, dividing that period into financial years, except for the initial period limited to five months from the 1st November, 1956 to the 31st March, 1957. The difference between the revenue income and the revenue expenditure would represent the surplus available for each year for expenditure on development of Telangana region in accordance with the Agreement of 1956. The third step is to determine what part of that surplus was spent in each of those years. On behalf of the Andhra region, it was argued before us that, if the figures are scrutinised, it will be found that, in each of those years, the amount actually spent on development work in Telangana would exceed the amount of surplus calculated as mentioned above, so that there cannot possibly be any surplus remaining unspent. The argument is, on the face of it, fallacious. The agreement did not envisage that on development of Telangana the expenditure will be restricted to the surplus accruing in Telangana as a result of excess revenue income as against expenditure. That surplus was to be spent as a special concession to Telangana region over and above any other expenditure which should have been incurred there in view of the availability of funds for purposes of development in the State from all other sources, whether those sources were sources of income or tapped by resorting to borrowing. In our opinion, the proper approach would be to find out what total amount was actually spent on the development of the whole of the State and then to determine from that total figure what should have been the fair share of Telangana out of the total amount. Thereafter, if it is found that the amount actually spent on Telangana out of the total exceeds that fair share of Telangana, it would be held that this excess amount was utilised out of the surplus of Telangana. In a converse case, if in any year the actual amount spent on Telangana is found to be less than its fair share of the total, the conclusion must be that the amount actually spent for development of Telangana did not include any surplus at all and Telangana was, in fact, deprived of part of its fair share. The extent to which Telangana is held to be thus deprived of its fair share of the actual total development expenditure should be added to the surplus of the year to determine the amount which should be reserved for development of Telangana in accordance with the "Gentlemen's Agreement".

Then, we have to examine the proportion according to which the Telangana region should be entitled in the development expenditure actually incurred in the State. During the discussions before us, only two alternative suggestions were put forward. The first was that the expenditure in the two regions should be in proportion to the areas of the two regions, and the second was that it should be in proportion to the population. The first suggestion was not seriously pressed by any party nor does it appear to be appropriate to us, because development expenditure cannot be based on the mere existence of a larger area in one region than the other, ignoring the nature of the lands and the needs for development. We are of the view that it would be much more equitable that expenditure for

development in different areas should, as far as possible, be in proportion to the number of persons residing in each area who are to benefit from the development schemes and whose needs have to be taken into account. The All Parties' Conference on the 19th January, 1969 also appears to have arrived at the same view when it laid down that "the Telangana surpluses for each year will be computed by adding to the net revenue surplus of Telangana region of that year the difference between one-third of the total capital expenditure of the State in that year and the actual capital expenditure in the Telangana region in that year." The proportion of one-third of the total was envisaged on the basis of the approximate proportion between the population of the two areas. In addition, we have before us the circumstance that, in the principles for calculation of surplus agreed upon between the Regional Committee and the State Government, it was laid down that receipts and expenditure from common sources will be divided in the proportion of 2 : 1. The information given to us shows that, according to the census of 1951, the population of the region now forming Telangana was about one-half of that of the area now forming the Andhra region. This appears to have been the principal reason for applying this proportion of 2 : 1 between Andhra and Telangana. Our attention was drawn to the latest census figures of 1961 according to which there has been a small variation in this percentage of population inasmuch as the population is in the proportion of about 65 : 35. The variation, in our opinion, is very small and, if we were to alter the proportion for the purpose of working out fair share of each region in the total development expenditure, it would also mean revising the principle of dividing receipts and expenditure in that proportion which was accepted in the 1959 document. As we have indicated earlier, the Chairman of the Regional Committee was insistent that we should give effect to the principles laid down in that document without any alteration. In the circumstances, we hold that even in the case of working out proportionate share of Telangana in the total development expenditure of the State, the same proportion should be maintained, so that the proportionate share of Telangana in each year would be one-third of the total expenditure. The difference between this fair share and the actual expenditure in Telangana region in each year will have to be added to or subtracted from the surplus in order to determine the unspent surplus as indicated by us above.

CHAPTER III

PRINCIPLES FOR CALCULATION OF SURPLUS OF TELANGANA AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

Before we proceed to deal with the actual method of calculation of revenue income and expenditure in Telangana area and the amounts spent on development in the two regions, it is necessary to consider the nature of the investments, receipts and expenditure of Boards and Corporations functioning in the whole of the State. In the present times, the Government, in addition to its function of administration, undertakes a number of commercial activities which result in development of the area where they are carried on. Three different systems are adopted in carrying on those activities. The first is that all the activities are carried on by the Government directly through its Departments or Boards which work under the orders of the Government Secretariat. The second method is to create statutory corporations by passing laws which define the functions and powers of such statutory corporations. The third is that the Government, in order to encourage industrial development, makes investments in corporations registered under the Companies Act and these corporations function as separate autonomous entities.

So far as the activities carried on by the Government directly through its Departments or Boards functioning under the Departments are concerned, it is clear that all expenditure, revenue or capital, has to be treated as expenditure or development investments by the Government and the receipts accruing through such activities are receipts of the Government. All such activities can be divided into two parts. Some activities would be confined exclusively to one region and some to the other. In those cases, the investments treated as development expenditure and the income and expenditure arising out of that activity will have to be treated as the income or expenditure of that separate region. Then there may be cases where the activity is a State-wide activity and it is not possible to identify each item carried out as pertaining to one region or the other. For such cases, the obvious method is to treat it as a common activity meant for the entire State and on the principle we have indicated above, all items relating to such activity will be divisible between the two regions of Andhra and Telangana in the proportion of 2 : 1.

The position in respect of statutory boards and corporations is, in our opinion, exactly similar. It has already been decided by the Supreme Court that statutory boards and corporations are included in the word "State" as used in part III of the Constitution dealing with fundamental rights even though those boards or corporations may be carrying on commercial activities. Even on general principles it is clear that such statutory boards and corporations are created merely for the sake of administrative convenience while the activity entrusted to the board or corporation is an activity which the State undertakes to carry on for the benefit of the people in the State.

All investments in, as well as income and expenditure of, such statutory boards and corporations must be allocated on the footing that they are similar to activities carried on directly by a Government Department. Special mention, in this connection, may be made of the State Financial Corporation which, it appears, is functioning on the basis of investments made not merely by the State or the Central Government, but even by others such as Scheduled Banks, Cooperative Societies and individuals. All other statutory boards or corporations, we have found, are working on the basis of investments made only by the State Government or the Central Government. Investments by Central Government in such boards and corporations partake of the nature of money invested for the development of the State by the Central Government and in allocating development expenditure, these moneys have to be taken into account as utilised for development of the region in which that statutory corporation or board is functioning. In the case of State Financial Corporation also, we consider that this principle need not be departed from because the major investment in that corporation is from resources which can be identified either with the State Government or the Central Government or institutions like the Reserve Bank of India. The investments obtained from others such as Scheduled Banks, Cooperative Societies or private individuals have to be treated as funds raised by the Government for purposes of carrying on the activities of the State Financial Corporation in successfully working out development schemes in the State, and if such funds are raised by the Government by issue of shares for a corporation constituted by a statute, the utilisation of these funds should also be treated on the same basis as investments made by the Government itself. Consequently, statutory boards and corporations are to be treated on the same footing as a Department of the Government for purposes of calculation of surplus of income over expenditure as well as amounts for development in the various areas. The important corporations which claim mention are: the Electricity Board, the Road Transport Corporation, the State Housing Board, the State Warehousing Corporation and the State Financial Corporation.

We have then to consider the cases of corporations registered under the Companies Act in which Government funds have been invested either by the State Government or the Central Government. Such corporations discharge their functions according to, and derive their powers from, the Memoranda of Association and the Articles of Association which are agreed to by the shareholders, so that they are markedly different from statutory corporations which derive their powers from a statute passed by the Legislatures and have to work within the scope of that statute. The former cannot be equated with the State which has to carry out its functions in accordance with the Constitution or the statutes and are separate legal entities which have the right to frame their own rules in the Articles of Association to regulate their conduct. It is true that investments by purchase of shares in such corporations are frequently made by the Central or State Government in order to ensure that the industry to be started by the corporation works successfully and results in development of the area where the factory is established. The

actual activity of running the factory is, however, not carried on by or on behalf of the Government, so that the actual income and expenditure of such corporations cannot be treated as revenue and expenditure pertaining to any Government activity. The revenue income and expenditure belong to the corporation which is a separate legal entity distinct from either the Central Government or the State Government. The Government can only claim dividends on the amounts invested in shares or interest in case the investments are in the form of loans. Consequently, in making our calculations, it appears to us to be fair to hold that only the dividends and interest received are to be treated as income of the Government from those corporations while investments made in shares are to be treated as amounts invested for development of the industry in the region in which that particular corporation is carrying on its activity.

For calculation of revenue income and expenditure of Telangana in order to arrive at the surplus available for development of Telangana in accordance with the agreement of 1956, we are of the view that the principles laid down in the document of 1959 should be followed as they are equitable and have been enunciated in order to give effect to the agreement of 1956 as explained by us above subject, of course, to proper interpretation or minor variations which are indicated below:

(1) **Sales Tax.**—According to the norms laid down in 1959, the amounts of sales tax deposited in the two separate regions of Telangana and Andhra are to be treated as receipts of those regions with the exception of the receipts at Headquarters for which the principle rightly laid down is that the entire amount deposited will be treated as receipts of Telangana region, except for such amounts as can be shown to specifically relate to Andhra region. The controversy between the representatives of the two regions on this interpretation centered mainly on sales tax realised from dealers who had their Head Offices in Hyderabad but were carrying on business through their branches in the Andhra region. In such cases, the procedure in vogue was that a single return was filed for the sales by the Head Office as well as the Branch Office before the assessing authority at Hyderabad, but in those returns the turn-overs of the Head Office and the Branch Office were separately shown and the sales tax due separately could be worked out, even though, at the time of assessment, the entire turn-over was taxed as one unit. There were also a few reverse cases where the Head Office was situated in Andhra region and Branch Offices in Telangana region and, in such cases, the tax for the Head Office as well as the Branch Office was assessed and realised in Andhra region. It was also found that the Branch Offices in one region were conducting their sales in that region only and not in the other region. In these circumstances, it was clear that the sales tax due in respect of the transactions carried out by the Branch Office accrued to the State Government in the area in which the Branch was carrying on its business, even though the amount was assessed and taxed at the place where the Head Office was located. The sales tax accruing in respect of the transactions of the Branch business was clearly a receipt relating to the region in which the Branch business was being carried on and, on the principles agreed in 1959, that sales tax should have been treated as a

receipt of the area in which the Branch Office is located and not the area in which the Head Office was located. Thus, in respect of business concerns having Head Office at Hyderabad, the amounts received at Hyderabad for business carried on by their branches in the Andhra region should be excluded from the income of Telangana regions, while the sales tax due from branches in Telangana region of dealers who had their Headquarters in the Andhra region should be included in the income of Telangana region.

In his last representation before us, the Chairman of the Regional Committee, in interpreting the 1959 Agreement, urged that only if any particular remittance specifically pertaining to Andhra region is credited to Hyderabad city, its credit should be given to Andhra region. He has added that the wording of the exception cannot be extended to reopen cases where the receipts themselves accrue in Hyderabad city and are paid here. This argument proceeds on a misconception. Sales tax does not accrue where returns are filed or assessments are made. Sales tax accrues, under the Sales Tax Act, at the place where the sale itself takes place. As soon as a sale is completed, the amount of sale money becomes a part of the turnover at the place where the sale has taken place and that amount becomes liable to sales tax immediately at the place of the sale. Consequently, in respect of sales conducted by a branch situated in the Andhra region and entering into sale transactions only within Andhra region, the tax accrues to the State Government in Andhra region and not at Hyderabad even though, for convenience, the returns in respect of such sales are filed and the assessment of tax on those sales takes place at Hyderabad, the State Headquarters. In varying the calculations of sales tax made by Shri Kumar Lalit in this respect, we are, thus only giving effect to the principles agreed upon in 1959 by the Regional Committee and the Government.

In this connection, it was also urged before us that the figures supplied by the Sales Tax Department in respect of transactions of branches in one region having Head Office in a different region may not be correct. To set at rest this doubt, we had a test check made by our Secretary in a number of cases and we have only accepted figures after being satisfied that they have been properly worked out. The receipts from the sales tax have been allocated between the two regions on the basis of these figures and on the basis of the further principles indicated above.

(2) Grants under Article 275 of the Constitution.--The grants under Article 275 of the Constitution were not specifically dealt with in the document of 1959 which only mentioned grants-in-aid from Central Government against which the method of allocation was "on schemes if they are there". Shri Kumar Lalit, when making the calculations for purposes of determining the Telangana surpluses, sought clarification from the State Government and the State Government, in their letter dated the 22nd February, 1969, laid down that these grants should be allocated between Andhra and Telangana regions in the ratio of 2:1. This method of allocation was challenged before us by representatives of the Andhra region, primarily on the ground that grants under Article 275 are meant to cover revenue deficit of a State and since the Telangana region

is surplus in revenue and the deficit in revenue occurs in the Andhra region only, the entire amount received as grant under this head should be treated as a receipt for Andhra. In our opinion, this argument cannot be accepted for two reasons. One is that the grants under Article 275 are not meant merely for covering the revenue deficit but also take into account the factor of backwardness and need for development of a State. The second reason is that even though the grants under Article 275 in the past were necessitated primarily by the revenue deficit accruing as a result of heavier expenditure than income in Andhra region, the position would have been different if Andhra region did not have such a deficit, in which event larger amounts could have been spent in Telangana while the deficit so created would still have been covered by the grants under this Article. The benefit of a common grant for the entire State cannot justifiably be claimed by a region merely because there is over-expenditure in that region. For these reasons we hold that the principle laid down by the Government in the letter dated 22nd February, 1969, does not need any alternation.

(3) Other Grants-in-Aid from Central Government.—The grants received from Central Government can be divided into two broad sub-heads, viz., Plan grants and non-Plan grants. In respect of the Plan grants, the document of 1959 envisages distribution between the two regions in proportion to the Plan outlay of those regions. The only further explanation required is to make it clear that the expression "Plan outlay" is not to be interpreted as the projected outlay, but as the actual Plan outlay whether in the form of capital investment, loans and advances or revenue expenditure. In the case of non-Plan grants, the provision applicable in 1959 document is "On schemes if they are there". Consequently, wherever figures are available, the grants have been allocated on the basis of the actual expenditure in the two regions which is quite fair as the allocation of income should follow the expenditure. There are also non-Plan grants which cannot be co-related to a particular scheme or expenditure on it and such grants, therefore, have to be treated as common grants for the whole State and must be allocated on the general principle in the proportion of 2 : 1 between Andhra and Telangana. The figures incorporated in our calculations have been worked out on these principles after obtaining from the State Government lists of grants meant for specified schemes and treating those amounts only as common grants for the whole State which are ascertainable but cannot be identified as intended for any particular scheme.

(4) Interest on Investments.—In the norms laid down in the document of 1959, provision was made for crediting to the Receipts accounts of the two regions the amounts of interest realised on various amounts forming part of the investments of the funds of the State. Some of these investments are specified and the manner in which the interest on those investments is to be credited is clearly indicated. The provision in respect of these specified items appears to us to be quite fair and equitable. Then, there is a residuary clause which reads as follows :—

"The other amounts realised at Headquarters will be allocated between the two regions in the ratio of 2 : 1."

This clause, in its application, creates a little difficulty, because other amounts of interest which are not specified in that document itself relate to two types of investments. Some are investments which have been debited as capital outlay in the accounts of the Telangana region, while some are common to both the regions. It is but fair that interest realised in respect of investments debited entirely to Telangana region is credited to the revenue account of Telangana region, while the amounts of interest realised in respect of common investments is allocated in the ratio of 2 : 1.

(5) **Common Offices.**—According to the norms in the document of 1959, expenditure incurred at Headquarters on common services and establishment is to be allocated between Andhra and Telangana regions in the ratio of 2 : 1. This appears to be a very fair provision. At Headquarters, there is expenditure incurred on the Governor, the Ministers, the Legislature and the Secretariat. There are other institutions of similar nature, like the High Court and the Board of Revenue. Then there are located at Headquarters a number of heads of Departments like Inspector General of Police, Director of Public Instruction, Director of Medical Services etc. Since these function for the entire State though the expenditure on them is shown in the accounts at Hyderabad, the capital of the State, it is reasonable that the expenditure so incurred is shared in the proportion of 2:1 by Andhra and Telangana regions. In view of this provision, it was urged before us by the representatives of Andhra region that even on the income side the receipts by such common services and establishments should be allocated between Andhra and Telangana in the same proportion of 2 : 1. The norms of 1959 do not contain any such provision. On the receipt side, the provision is that all receipts at Headquarters are to be credited to the Telangana region except in cases where they specifically relate to Andhra region. In the case of such common services and establishments as mentioned above, it is not easy to say what proportion of receipts by such an institution can be said to specifically relate to Andhra region. Then there is another consideration which has to be kept in view. Apart from these services and establishments, there exist in Hyderabad a number of other social services and amenities from which benefit is derived even by the residents of Andhra. Since Hyderabad became the capital of the State, a large number of persons originally residing in Andhra have shifted to Hyderabad, particularly those who are concerned with the administration of the Government at the capital of the State. Such persons take full advantage of amenities provided in the city of Hyderabad in the form of medical aid, water supply, education, sanitation etc. According to the accounting system adopted, expenditure incurred on the amenities is going to be debited towards the revenue expenditure by Telangana and is not going to be divided in the proportion of 2:1. Any receipt from a few institutions like the High Court or the Board of Revenue in the form of Court fee would be more than offset by the expenditure attributable to the benefit derived by residents of Andhra through services of the nature mentioned above by us. When division of expenditure and income has to take place between regions within the same State, there cannot be two watertight compartments and calculations have to be made on equitable

basis. Keeping this principle in view, we think that the method of allocating receipts as well as expenditure from common services and establishments laid down in the document of 1959 is fair and equitable and needs no variation.

(6) Employees' State Insurance Scheme.—Under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme, a number of institutions, particularly dispensaries, were started at various places in both the regions. The expenditure incurred on them has been debited in the accounts of the respective regions. That expenditure incurred by the State Government is partially reimbursed by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation. The amounts received from that Corporation were all credited at Hyderabad and were meant to cover a proportionate expenditure on the various dispensaries, etc., maintained in the entire State. In order to arrive at the correct figure of income allocable to each region, we have divided these receipts at Hyderabad in proportion to the expenditure incurred in the two regions under this scheme.

(7) Receipts from Taxes on Road Transport Corporation Vehicles.—The representatives of the Andhra region put forward a complaint that taxes due on vehicles run by the Road Transport Corporation were exclusively in the Andhra region had been credited in the Government accounts at Hyderabad and that it was incorrect to treat the amounts so received as income of Telangana when, in fact, these receipts were in respect of taxes which accrued to the State in the Andhra region. The accounts were examined to see how far this grievance was justified. It was found that, except for two years, in all other years the taxes paid on the Road Transport Corporation vehicles were deposited in the same region in which the vehicles were running. So far as the other remaining two years are concerned, re-allocation has been made so as to ensure that taxes paid in respect of vehicles plying in one region are treated as receipts of that very region.

(8) Electricity Board.—There was very considerable controversy on the question of allocation between the two regions of the capital expenditure as well as the revenue income and revenue expenditure of the Electricity Board which is a State-wide organisation. It was first urged by the representatives of the Telangana region that the activities of the Electricity Board should not be treated as a Government activity separately in the region in which that activity is carried on, but the entire work being carried on by the Electricity Board should be held to be a single unit serving the entire State, so that all capital expenditure should be divided between the two regions in the proportion of 2:1. It was further urged that the revenue income and expenditure of the Electricity Board should not be taken into account at all. The main reason advanced in support of the latter is that the Telangana surpluses have to be determined on the basis of expenditure incurred on Government account and it would be wrong to introduce extraneous figures into this determination which have no bearing on the State Exchequer and are not reflected in the Government budgets and accounts. This view put forward on behalf of the Telangana

region cannot be accepted in view of our decision indicated with reasons above that the Electricity Board being a statutory corporation carrying on a Government activity has to be equated with the Government itself, so that investments by the Board stand on the same footing as investments by Government, and income earned and expenditure incurred by the Board are to be equated with income earned and expenditure incurred by the Government.

So far as the capital expenditure by the Electricity Board is concerned, the plea put forward on behalf of the Telangana region was based on the ground that the high tension electricity lines now maintained in the State by the Electricity Board formed one single grid, so that all the electric schemes serving that one single grid must be treated as one single unit serving the entire State. We are not prepared to accept this argument either. Even though there is inter-connection through a grid between various sources of electric supply in the State, our information elicited from the Chairman and officers of the Electricity Board is that various sources of supply can be separately identified as intended to serve separate areas with a few exceptions where one single source may serve more than one area. Since it is possible to find out which source of electricity is going to serve which particular region, it appears to be fairer to treat the investment on that source as development expenditure in that region. Further, if we were to accept the view put forward on behalf of Telangana region and to hold that all the electricity schemes for the entire State are to be treated as one common unit, it would be very difficult to arrive at a suitable principle for allocating the share of expenditure on the various schemes between the two regions. There can be only two possible methods for allocation. One is the proportion of 2:1 based on population which is being adopted in respect of ordinary items of revenue and expenditure. In the case of electricity, we do not think that principle can be applied because the consumption of electricity and the benefits derived from electric supply cannot bear any relation to the population, particularly because large portions of the power supplied are used for industrial purposes. The other method of allocation in proportion to the number of units of power used in each region is inappropriate because the power consumption will vary from day to day and the proportion at present existing may have no relation with the proportion in future when various areas have been developed or new industries set up. Allocation of capital expenditure on the basis of the existing proportion of energy consumption will then appear very anomalous after that proportion alters very materially. In the circumstances we hold that it is proper to treat the activities of the Electricity Board as separate ones depending on whether a particular source of supply is serving one region or the other.

On a discussion with the Chairman and officers of the Electricity Board, we have come to the view that apart from the two Power Houses situated at Kothagudem and Srisaïlam, which is under construction, all other sources of supply are really intended to supply distinct areas falling either under the Andhra region or the Telangana region. **Consequently, all investments made on those sources**

of supply as well as on high tension lines maintained for the purpose of transmitting the power to the sub-stations which step down the electricity for supply to consumers must be treated as representing capital development expenditure in the region in which that source of supply is situated. In the case of Kothagudem Power House, our information was that it is intended primarily to serve Telangana region but has now been so connected with the supply lines in Andhra region that a portion of the energy produced by the Kothagudem Power House is going to be utilised in the Andhra region. On an estimate based on information given to us, we have come to the conclusion that in these circumstances it would be fair to allocate two-third of the capital investment in Kothagudem as intended to serve Telangana, while one-third as intended to serve Andhra. In the case of Srisailem Power House, the proportion is just the reverse. That Power House, when completed, is likely to serve primarily the Andhra region and Telangana can only be held to benefit to the extent of one-third of the power generated at that station. We have had to take this decision with regard to Srisailem immediately, because capital expenditure on its construction is going on and has been going on during the years with which we are concerned and that expenditure must be allocated between the two regions in the manner just indicated.

So far as revenue expenditure is concerned, it consists of the day-to-day running cost and all such cost incurred on running and maintenance of the source of supply together with high tension lines connected with that source of supply must follow the same method of allocation as the capital expenditure in respect of that source of supply. Apart from the sources of supply, *viz.*, Hydro-Electric Generators or coal-based Power Houses and the high tension lines needed to carry the electric power up to distributing sub-stations, the question arises as to the capital and revenue expenditure incurred on construction and maintenance of the sub-stations and the actual supply lines for distributing electricity to the consumers. So far as these sub-stations and lines from sub-stations to consumers are concerned, they have been identified as separately relating to one region or the other and, consequently, all expenditure on them is to be treated as expenditure of the region in which the sub-stations and the lines are situated. The revenue income to the Electricity Board only accrues at this stage of supply to the consumers and, consequently, that income is also allocable to the region in which the supply is made and the supply charges become due to the Electricity Board.

(9) **State Road Transport Corporation.**—A grievance was made before us that, in view of the fact that this Corporation did not maintain separate accounts of income earned and expenditure incurred in the two regions. Shri Kumar Lalit was not right in allocating its earnings and expenditure in the manner he did, nor should any such allocation be made by us. An examination of the records and accounts maintained by this Corporation has led us to the conclusion that a proper manner of allocation between the two regions is feasible and we have adopted that course. In the case of capital expenditure, we found that accounts were maintained in such a manner that it was possible to find out the separate expenditure incurred

on construction of buildings, acquisition of land and purchase of vehicles and spare parts for vehicles running in the two regions. So far as revenue income earned by this Corporation is concerned, the income accruing from a route wholly situated within one region or the other could clearly be attributed to that region and treated as its income. In the case of inter-region routes, the income can, on principles of fairness, be divided between the two regions in proportion to length of the route situated in each region. As regards expenditure, it appears that the Corporation has divided the entire road scheme within the State into five divisions and accounts of expenditure are maintained at one place for each division. The road mileage within each division situated in each of the two separate regions has been worked out and the expenditure incurred by the division has been divided in proportion to the road mileage of the division in each region.

(10) **Milk Scheme.**—It appears that for the purpose of supplying milk to the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, milk used to be purchased in the Andhra region, primarily at Vijayawada. The cost of that milk purchased was debited in the Andhra region. The milk thereafter was supplied to the consumers in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and the sale proceeds were credited at Hyderabad. Obviously, the receipts at Hyderabad representing the price of milk sold cannot represent revenue receipts of Telangana region unless the cost incurred in purchases is first deducted. This activity carried on by the Government is in the nature of a business activity. The cost of the materials purchased and the price realised on their sale must be first balanced against each other and then only can the net gain or loss be worked out. It was, therefore, incorrect to debit the cost to the Andhra region and credit the entire sale price to the Telangana region. We consider that the Milk Scheme is an activity meant for Telangana region which benefits from the transactions under the Scheme and hence the cost of the milk purchased in Andhra region is being debited by us as expenditure of the Telangana region so as to give effect to the correct position.

(11) **Andhra Pradesh Text-Book Press.**—This Press is being run at Hyderabad by the State Government for printing of text-books for use in educational institutions in the entire State. The main object of starting the Press was to ensure that well-printed and well got-up text-books are made available to the students without risk of the books getting out of print and the studies of the students suffering therefrom. The further object was to ensure that the books are supplied at reasonable prices. This Press is clearly, in these circumstances, a service undertaken by the State Government for the students of the entire State and has, therefore, to be treated as a common institution. Consequently, the capital expenditure on the Press must be treated as a development expenditure for the whole State and so also the income and expenditure in running the Press from day to day are to be treated as common income and expenditure of both the regions. We may mention that we are taking the income and expenditure of this Press as common receipts and expenditure of the entire State because, besides being a service for the entire State, it also partakes of the nature of a commercial undertaking inasmuch as this Press is not run on a 'no profit no loss'

basis. The investment in the Press as well as its income and expenditure, in these circumstances, has to be allocated in the proportion of 2:1 between by Andhra and the Telangana regions on the principle enunciated by us earlier.

(12) **State Trading Schemes.**—One question that has arisen is whether State Trading Schemes of the nature of purchases and sale of fertilizers and foodgrains should be taken into account in working out the surplus or in determining the amount spent on development. In the case of fertilizers, the purchases by the State Government are primarily from public or private sector manufacturers outside the State of Andhra Pradesh or from stocks imported by the Government of India. The fertilizers are then sold in both the Telangana and Andhra regions for use by the cultivators. In the case of foodgrains, the purchases are both within as well as outside the State. The sales of foodgrains so purchased are to other States as well as within the State for purposes of price control through fair-price shops. In both cases, these transactions are carried out by the State Government on a 'no profit no loss' basis. Consequently, these transactions are not expected to result in either increase in revenue over expenditure or in bringing about a deficit. For purposes of calculation of surplus of revenue over expenditure, therefore, these transactions should have no bearing. Further, the amounts that are invested by the Government in purchasing the fertilizers or the foodgrains are reimbursed as soon as the goods purchased are sold, so that there is no such investment over a substantial period which could possibly be treated as development expenditure. In these circumstances, it is clear that these Trading Schemes do not have any effect on the calculations which we are required to make and we are, consequently, leaving them out of our calculations.

(13) **Nagarjunasagar Dam.**—The Nagarjunasagar Dam is one of the biggest development schemes in the State. The total cost of construction of the Dam and the canals is going to exceed Rs. 150 crores. Naturally, therefore, there was considerable controversy about the allocation of this development expenditure between the two areas.

The reports received by us show that the work on this Dam is going to be taken up in several phases and during the period covered by our report only the first phase of construction had been going on. That phase has progressed to such an extent that benefit from it is already available to both the regions for irrigation through the canals and for regulating the water supply in the middle channel which serves the Krishna Delta area in the Andhra region. The information furnished by the Government and the Chief Engineer shows that the right canal is intended to serve Andhra region alone, while the left canal will serve partly the Andhra region and partly the Telangana region. In the first phase the present plan is that 177 T.M. Cft. will be utilised through the two canals in the Andhra region and 87 T.M. Cft. in the Telangana region. That is the proportion of the benefit which the two regions will derive from the canals to be fed by this Dam. In addition, it appears that 30.45 T.M. Cft. are going to be available for perennial irrigation in the Krishna Delta. There

was no dispute that in working out the proportion of investment on this Dam representing benefit to each area, the separate supplies through the canals must be taken into account; but it was urged before us by the representatives of the Andhra region as well as by the P.W.D. and Finance Secretary to the Andhra Pradesh Government who also appeared before us, that the quantity of 30 T.M. Cft. envisaged for utilisation in the Delta area should not be taken into account because, even without this Nagarjunasagar Dam, the Delta area would have received the irrigation facilities through the existing river channel.

In order to examine whether it would be fair to take into account water supplied in this original river channel from the Dam, we obtained additional information from the P.W.D. and the Finance Secretary to the Government. It appears from the information supplied by them that during the twelve years from 1953-54 to 1964-65, the average withdrawals at Vijayawada available for irrigation purposes in the Krishna Delta area were 53.07 T.M. Cft. Out of this, on an average, 37.41 T.M. Cft. were available from the natural flow of the river at Krishna Delta while the deficiency was made up by letting down water from the Tungabhadra Reservoir. The water so withdrawn from the Tungabhadra Reservoir was, on an average, 15.66 T.M. Cft. or in round figure 16 T.M. Cft. These figures were supplied in respect of the water requirements between 1st January to 30th April each year which is the lean period when the level of water in the river goes down to its minimum and yet water is needed for irrigation of the Rabi crops. The further information supplied to us shows that from the time that this Nagarjunasagar Dam has become useful by having been erected up to a suitable height, the water withdrawals at Vijayawada have been larger. In the three years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69, the withdrawals were 63.3 T.M. Cft., 91.7 T.M. Cft., and 62.5 T.M. Cft., respectively, giving an average of 72.5 T.M. Cft. These withdrawals were possible even without letting down any water at all from the Tungabhadra Reservoir. It is true, as stated in the letter of the Finance Secretary, that subsequently when the full water supply in the two left and right bank canals is utilised for irrigation of lands meant to be served by those canals, the same quantity of water may not be available for withdrawals at Vijayawada because some of these withdrawals are based on unutilised water in the canals which flows back into the Central river channel. However, one thing is clear *viz.*, that in any case the effect of this Nagarjunasagar Dam is that no further withdrawals of water are required from the Tungabhadra Reservoir so that the middle river channel serving the Delta area in Andhra region will benefit to the extent that water supply needed by it will be ensured without drawing upon the Tungabhadra Reservoir. The natural consequence is that the water which was being withdrawn from the Tungabhadra Reservoir would be available for use elsewhere and since this is water which was being received by the State of Andhra Pradesh that quantity of water would now be available to this very State for utilisation in the areas which can be conveniently irrigated from channels coming out of the Tungabhadra Reservoir. That area which can be so served lies entirely in the Andhra region. The construction of the Nagarjunasagar

Dam thus results in an additional benefit to the Andhra region to the extent of 16 T.M. Cft. which are supplied at Vijayawada for the Krishna Delta area by this Dam and which thus enables the Andhra region to obtain an additional 16 T.M. Cft. of water for irrigation of other areas in that region which can be served from channels fed by the Tungabhadra Reservoir. The benefit from the Nagarjunasagar Dam, therefore, to Andhra region must be held to be to the extent of 177 T.M. Cft. plus 16 T.M. Cft., i.e. total 193 T.M. Cft., while the benefit to the Telangana region will be 87 T.M. Cft. It is in the proportion of 193:87 that the investment made by the State of Andhra Pradesh in the construction of the Nagarjunasagar Dam must be divided as representing the development expenditure in the two areas of Andhra and Telangana. So far as the expenditure on construction of canals is concerned, the right canal being meant for irrigation of areas in the Andhra region alone, the entire cost of that canal system must be treated as expenditure for the benefit of Andhra region while expenditure on the left canal which is to serve both the Andhra and Telangana regions is to be treated as development expenditure in the two regions in the proportion of 45:86 which is the proportion in which the water from this canal is planned to be utilised in the two regions.

(14) **State Housing Board.**—The activities of this Board, as we have indicated earlier, are to be equated with State Government activities. Consequently, any expenditure incurred by this Board in a particular region must be treated as expenditure on that region with the exception of Hyderabad, the Headquarters of the State. The Board's activity of construction of residential accommodation has been primarily concentrated in Hyderabad where there was acute shortage due to the city being made the capital of the unified State. The constructions made in Hyderabad were intimately connected with the requirements arising on account of its becoming the capital of the State and this accommodation had to be made available to whoever required it there for purposes of serving the Government or for purposes connected or arising therefrom. This accommodation was, therefore, needed by residents of both the areas of Andhra and Telangana who were required to live in Hyderabad. In these circumstances, it is clear that the benefits arising out of the activities of this Board would be availed of by the two regions as common amenities so that the expenditure incurred by the Board at Hyderabad had to be allocated in proportion of 2:1 between Andhra and Telangana.

(15) **Common Institutions at Hyderabad.**—The Chairman of the Regional Committee, in his Supplementary Memorandum presented to us, gave a list of 52 institutions which, according to him, were meant for the entire State of Andhra Pradesh and consequently, it was urged that the expenditure incurred on these institutions should be divided between the two regions in the proportion of 2:1. We have carefully examined the list to see how far this argument can be accepted in respect of each of these institutions. It is correct that a large number of these institutions are of such a nature that they are intended to serve the entire State or to be utilised by the residents of the entire State. For example we may mention that Research Institutes will be of Statewide importance even though they may be located at Hyderabad. Similar is the

position with regard to Specialised Training Institutions. Facilities of the nature of a Zoological Garden or a Stadium are also meant for the residents of the entire State and the location at Headquarters is only considered desirable because it is here that the largest number of persons from both the areas reside as well as come to visit. A list of the Institutions which we consider should be included in this class is attached at Annexure 'C'. Some of the institutions included in the list of the Chairman of the Regional Committee, in our opinion, cannot be treated as Statewide organisations because they are meant to benefit primarily the residents of Telangana, such as the schools for deaf and dumb and for the blind, as similar institutions already exist in the Andhra region. In this list we have also included institutions which are not entirely maintained by the Government but to which the Government gives grants-in-aid. It was found that quite a large number of these institutions were treated as common by Shri Kumar Lalit who divided the expenditure on them in the proportion of 2:1 between Andhra and Telangana. We have now corrected these figures so as to take into account all the institutions mentioned in Annexure 'C'.

(16) Expenditure on Development of State Capital.—Shri Kumar Lalit, in accordance with the advice of the State Government, debited to Andhra region the entire expenditure incurred on construction of Government buildings at Hyderabad up to the year 1961 whereafter the expenditure has been debited to the two regions in the proportion of 2:1. The representative of the Andhra region urged that the allocation of the entire expenditure up to 1961 to Andhra region was not fair. The reason why the Government approved of this manner of allocation is obvious. When Hyderabad became the capital of the unified State, a number of buildings in Hyderabad, which were contributed by the Telangana region, were made available for use by the Government and that contribution by Telangana must be taken into account when allocating expenditure on the city for providing accommodation to other offices of Government. Construction of new buildings in Hyderabad was necessitated by the merger of Andhra with Telangana. The Government envisaged that the expenditure incurred on construction of new buildings upto the year 1961 would represent a fair share of Andhra region, taking into account the buildings contributed by the Telangana region at the very inception of the joint State. We are unable to hold that this arrangement approved by the Government is at all unfair to any of the two regions. Subsequently, of course, all the expenditure on the capital and building constructions has been rightly allocated in the proportion of 2:1 between Andhra and Telangana.

(17) Interest on loans and advances taken to meet the ways and means difficulties of the State Government.—During the period with which we are concerned, the State Government had to obtain loans and advances from the Reserve Bank of India or the Central Government to meet its overall deficit. In almost all the years, the Andhra region has had a revenue deficit, while the Telangana region has shown a revenue surplus. Consequently, it is fair that the interest on these loans and advances should be debited to the Andhra region and not allocated at all to Telangana region. It is

for this reason that we are making a departure from the principle laid down in the document of 1959 in this behalf.

(18) **Milk powder factory, Vijayawada.**—A factory for preparing milk powder was erected at Vijayawada. The officer who was in charge of the construction had his Headquarters at Hyderabad, with the consequence that all the expenditure incurred on construction of the factory was debited in the accounts at Hyderabad even though the building was constructed at Vijayawada. It has, therefore, become necessary to transfer from the expense account of Telangana the cost of the factory constructed at Vijayawada into the account of expenditure for Andhra region.

(19) **Purchase of machinery by Agriculture Department.**—Machinery of the value of Rs. 146.65 lakhs were purchased by the Director of Agriculture during the years 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 for development of Ayacut in connection with the new canals flowing out of the Nagarjunasagar Dam. The information elicited by us from the Chief Engineer of the Nagarjunasagar Canals and the Director of Agriculture, through the State Government, shows that this machinery was needed for development of Ayacut of the left canal only. The further information is that the Ayacut of the left canal will be 5.2 lakh acres in Telangana region and 3.6 lakh acres in Andhra region. There is no specification possible whether the machinery is needed for the entire Ayacut in each region; but the communications received indicate that the machinery is meant for development of the land which is to be irrigated by the left canal. Consequently, it will be fair to allocate the expenditure on that machinery in the proportion of 36:52 between Andhra and Telangana.

(20) **Expenditure on Police.**—The figures compiled by Shri Kumar Lalit showed that, under this head, the expenditure in Telangana was much higher than it would be if the proportion was 1:2 between the two regions. On the basis of this fact, it was urged by the representatives of Telangana region that the allocation of the expenditure on police by Shri Kumar Lalit has not been correct. We have checked up the figures and we have found that, except under the head of 'purchase of clothing and equipment for police' all other allocation has been made on correct principles. There is special armed police consisting of 6 Battalions; 4 of them are in Andhra region and 2 in Telangana region. Then there is other Reserve police under Reserve Inspectors attached to each District. The expenditure on all this police has been allocated to the region where that police is posted. In Hyderabad, there is a separate Commandant of Special Reserve Police whose jurisdiction is confined to Telangana Districts and whose establishment charges have been debited to Telangana. It also appears that the expenditure on police in Telangana region has been higher because of larger requirements of police in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad for local administration. This largely explains why the expenditure in Telangana region on police is not one-half of that in Andhra region. In respect of purchase of clothing and equipment, it appears that, since the price was paid at Headquarters, the entire expenditure has been debited to Telangana, even though

the clothing and equipment were needed for policemen who were posted in the Andhra region also. From statistics gathered by us it appears that the strength of the police in the two regions of Andhra and Telangana is in the proportion of 22:19. We have, therefore, allocated the expenditure on purchase of clothing and equipment in this proportion.

Another point arising out of maintenance of police force by the State that was raised before us on behalf of the Andhra region was that some police forces were lent to other States and the receipts from those States relating to those police forces have all been credited to Telangana as they were deposited at Headquarters, while some of the members of the police force so deputed outside came from the Andhra region. On checking up the manner of crediting the receipts from other States, we have found that in almost all cases receipts in respect of police sent out of the State have been credited to the same region to which the expenditure on that police has been debited and wherever this was not done, we have made alterations to give effect to this principle.

(21) Compensation for Zamindari Abolition.—Shri Kumar Lalit in his calculations took into account compensation which was paid during the years in question to Zamindars in Andhra whose rights were acquired on abolition of Zamindari rights. The representative of the Andhra region urged before us that the abolition of the Zamindari rights took place prior to the merger of the two States in 1956 and, consequently, whatever payments have been made to the Zamindars should be treated as payments towards loans incurred prior to 1956, and should not, therefore, be treated as development expenditure at all. There can be no doubt that abolition of Zamindari rights is beneficial to more successful carrying on of agricultural operations by the cultivators and that step taken is one leading to development. It may be true that the development actually took place in Andhra region before 1956 by abolishing the Zamindari rights at that time, but the expenditure towards that development is being incurred in the years to which our calculations relate. Those payments are, thus, directly towards development activity already carried out and cannot, therefore, be treated otherwise than as development expenditure incurred in the years in which the amounts have been paid to the Zamindars.

(22) Items to be included in calculating amounts spent on development in the two regions.—For purposes of making the computations, Shri Kumar Lalit prepared for each year a statement showing capital expenditure of that year and its allocation between the two regions. We have already indicated earlier that the figures that are really required to give effect to the agreement of 1956 must relate to the development expenditure and not capital outlay. In the statements prepared by Shri Kumar Lalit there are included certain items which, though they may be treated as capital expenditure, are obviously not in the nature of development expenditure. The items which are of this character are indicated hereafter.

Payments made in respect of commuted value of pensions to retired Government servants cannot in any way bring about development of the region where the pensioners may be residing and

receiving payments. Capital outlay on State Trading Schemes which we have dealt with already at item number (12) cannot be included as development expenditure for the reason we have already given at that stage. Repayments of debts, loans and advances are obviously not expenditure on a development activity and must be excluded even though the debts, loans or advances may be the sources from which the money is made available for such expenditure. If repayments are to be included, there would be double inclusion of same amounts—once when the money actually spent is accounted for and a second time when there is repayment to the source from which the money is drawn. Further, appropriations to the contingency fund have no bearing on development in any region.

At the same time there has been a very significant omission because Shri Kumar Lalit confined himself at this stage to computation of capital expenditure and did not realise that what needed to be computed was expenditure on development. Even part of the revenue expenditure can result in development and, on the face of it, all expenditure incurred under plan schemes approved by the Planning Commission must be held to be expenditure on development, because the Planning Commission does not sanction any expenditure in its Plan schemes except for the purpose of development. Revenue expenditure thus incurred on Plan schemes has to be included in the head of 'expenditure on development', even though it may not be capital outlay. Such revenue expenditure on Plan schemes was included by Shri Kumar Lalit at the stage of calculating the surplus of income over expenditure of Telangana region. These statements thus prepared by him require modifications so as to exclude from that stage of calculation of surplus the revenue expenditure on Plan schemes and that amount has to be transferred to the second stage of calculation of expenditure on development. This will apply to the Plan revenue expenditure in each of the two regions. A consequential alteration that necessarily follows is that all Plan grants which are intended for development, received from the Central Government, cannot be treated as revenue income of the State or the region. Such grants received can only be taken into account when considering the development expenditure and the sources from which money was drawn for that purpose. Consequently, in any calculation of the surplus, the Plan grants on the receipt side as well as the revenue expenditure on Plan schemes on the expenditure side have to be excluded and both these items are to be taken into account only when working out the development expenditure. In making the calculations, we have given effect to these principles on the basis of the figures available in the accounts of the State.

(23) Revenue Deficit of Andhra Region.—The last point we need deal with relates to the claim put forward on behalf of the Telangana region that, in making the computations of the unspent surplus of Telangana, we should work out a share for Telangana in the revenue deficit of Andhra and add that share to the unspent surplus. The point raised, in our opinion, does not arise at all and is not relevant to the determination to be made by us which is clear from the principles we have indicated earlier for making the calculations. The surplus of income of Telangana over its expenditure is in no way dependent on whether Andhra had a surplus or a deficit

in its income over expenditure. As regards amounts spent on development of the two regions, the principles adopted by us will show that the sources from which amounts were derived for development expenditure have no material bearing. The calculations are based on the actual amounts found available for development expenditure in each year for the two regions together and on the proportion in which those amounts were spent in the two regions. As we have already indicated earlier, the terms of the "Gentlemen's Agreement" of 1956, properly interpreted, only required that the revenue surplus of Telangana should be spent on development of Telangana in addition to the fair share out of the sums actually available for development of the State as a whole in each year. The fair share of Telangana in the amount available for expenditure on development has already been allowed for by us, so that no question can arise of taking into account the revenue deficit of Andhra in making the computations.



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CHAPTER IV

UNSPENT SURPLUS

We have had tables prepared on the basis of the principles settled by us above showing the revenue receipts of Telangana, the revenue expenditure of Telangana and the expenditure on development of the State with details showing separately the development expenditure in Andhra and Telangana regions. These Annexures give year-wise figures covering the entire period with which we are concerned. Annexures D-1 to D-12 contain the details of the receipts of Telangana under each Head of Account while Annexures E-1 to E-12 contain similar details of expenditure in that region. Annexure F-1 to F-12 give, yearwise, the amounts spent on development of the whole of the State under each head with separate figures for each region. From these figures we have worked out the yearwise surplus of income over expenditure of Telangana, the fair share of Telangana in the development expenditure, and the amount actually spent on development in Telangana. These figures are contained in Annexures G-1 to G-12 which also show the unspent surplus of Telangana in each year. The figures of the unspent surplus of Telangana are, for convenience, reproduced below:—

<i>Unspent Surplus</i>		(Rs. in lakhs)
		<i>Amount</i>
Year		
1956-57		633·01
1957-58		378·04
1958-59		516·71
1959-60		697·27
1960-61		142·13
1961-62		79·69
1962-63		466·93
1963-64		764·23
1964-65		191·13
1965-66		113·53
1966-67	(—)	360·01
1967-68	(—)	788·35

The unspent surplus so worked out totals to a figure of Rs. 2,834·31 lakhs.

A question has, however, been raised whether it would be correct for us to state that this amount of Rs. 2,834·31 lakhs is the sum which ought to have been spent on the development of the Telangana re-

gion in accordance with the "Gentlemen's Agreement" but remained unspent on the 31st March, 1968. It, no doubt, represents the total of the amounts found unspent in each of the twelve years in respect of which we had to make our determination but two aspects have been brought to our notice which require consideration. The first one is that, if the amounts of surplus found which remained unspent in any year had actually been spent in that very year or in the year succeeding, the amount of development which could have been brought about by such amount would have been much larger than would be possible on 31st March, 1968 or thereafter. The obvious reason is that there has been a continuous rise in the price level. The result of this rise in prices is that, for doing the same amount of development work which could have been done earlier, the amount that will have to be spent after 31st March, 1968 would be very much larger. On this basis, it was urged by the representatives of the Telangana region as well as the Head of the Economics Department of the Osmania University that it would be fair to revalue the amount of unspent surplus of each year in proportion to the rise in price index of that year and the price index prevailing on the 31st March, 1968. The second aspect that was pressed before us was that, if these amounts had been spent in those very years when they were available for development, the prompt execution of the works of development would have given its own return and that return would have further accelerated the pace of development. It was argued that in any case, this aspect should justify a claim for interest at a reasonable rate being added to the unspent amounts of surplus in lieu of that anticipated return in the form of accelerated development.

There is considerable force in both these points. At the same time, we have in our view the purpose of the "Gentlemen's Agreement" of 1956 and the circumstance that, when that agreement was arrived at in the meeting of the leaders of the two regions, one of the decisions arrived at was that the provision relating to reservation of unspent surpluses for development of Telangana would be limited to a period of five years and would be extended for another five years in case the legislators from Telangana so desired. As we have indicated earlier, the object of this Agreement was to ensure that Telangana, which was a backward region, received special treatment in order that the standards of education, living etc., in that region may rise so as to enable the residents of Telangana to come up to the standards attained in the Andhra region. The minutes of the meeting drawn up at the time when the Agreement was arrived at appear to indicate that the Parties to that Agreement envisaged that the special treatment for a period of five years or ten years would serve the purpose sought to be achieved by this reservation of unspent surplus for development. The figures contained in the Annexures G-1 to G-12 show that in almost all the years during this period, the expenditure on development in Telangana has been in excess of its proportionate share and that, in fact, a large portion of the revenue surplus arising in Telangana has been utilised in accordance with the "Gentlemen's Agreement". The amounts that have remained unspent have not been very large. In the last two years 1966-67 and 1967-68 the development expenditure in Telangana

was so much higher than its due proportion that a sum exceeding Rs. 11 crores out of the previously unspent surplus was utilised. In spite of all this, the object has not yet been achieved. This appears to be the reason why the provision for limiting the reservation to a period of five or ten years has not been given effect to. Already, the period with which we have dealt covers twelve years, and our terms of reference themselves envisage that this Agreement is to be acted upon in future also. This step that has been taken was obviously called for because the spirit of the Agreement of 1956 required the adoption of such a course. Now that this course is being adopted of continuing reservation of the unspent surplus for future, we do not think that there is any necessity for us to alter the figure of unspent surpluses by accepting the two suggestions made on behalf of the Telangana region which we have discussed above. We are, however, doubtful whether this provision of reservation of Telangana surplus, even in addition to its fair share in the development expenditure of the State can, by itself, fully achieve the purpose of the "Gentlemen's Agreement" which, as we have indicated earlier, is that Telangana region should be able to catch up with Andhra region. We, therefore, expect that, apart from complying with the terms of the "Gentlemen's Agreement", the State Government will keep in view the object of that Agreement and take appropriate measures in future to ensure that Telangana is allocated adequate funds to speed up its development so as to enable it to make up the deficiency.

For future, to the extent that the terms of the "Gentlemen's Agreement" of 1956 are to be carried out, we can see no reason for laying down principles for calculation of unspent surplus different from those which we have applied in making our calculations for the past period. These principles are contained in the documents of 1959 and 1969 but are to be applied subject to the interpretation and variations which have been laid down by us in our decisions in Chapter III. We may, however, add that allocation of revenue expenditure and revenue income to two different regions within a single State is a complicated matter because accounts are normally maintained for the State as a whole. It appears that, in view of the "Gentlemen's Agreement" of 1956, special measures were adopted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh to ensure that in the accounts region-wise figures should be available and the Accountant General also maintained separate figures in respect of a number of Heads of Account for the Districts of the two regions. Even then, difficulty arose because there was no such regionwise separation for all the items which required allocation, e.g., separate figures, regionwise, were not kept for Sales Tax receipts after taking into account tax paid by dealers having places of business in both regions. It was also difficult to discover which particular works carried out in each region were of developmental nature and which were not. It will, therefore, be necessary that in future, the State Government, its Departments and the Accountant General make suitable alterations in the method of keeping accounts so that the figures needed in order to give effect to these principles are readily available. This can be ensured if the principles laid down by us are carefully studied and suitable instructions issued. Further, if the real object of the

Agreement is to be achieved, it will be desirable to compile data which would show the region-wise per capita income etc., so that appropriate indices are readily available which would enable proper assessment of the stage of development of the two regions and the progress made in the more backward region. It will then be easier for the Government to adopt adequate measures for giving effect to the spirit of the "Gentlemen's Agreement".



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CHAPTER V

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Before we close our report, we would like to express our thanks to the State Government and its Officers, the Accountant General and his Officers and staff, the Chairman of the Telangana Regional Committee, the Representatives of both the regions and all others who appeared before us, for their co-operation and assistance in eliciting facts and in settling doubtful points. We have also to express our appreciation of the hard and intricate work done by our Secretary, Shri T. N. Krishnasami, who prepared all the detailed accounts, made the calculations and worked out the figures which have been accepted by us after further verification. This involved considerable labour and study of the accounts of the Accountant General and the State Government and its Departments and intelligent application of the principles laid down by us. We also received very valuable help and co-operation from the staff placed at our disposal by the Government of India, the Supreme Court of India and the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

VASHISTHA BHARGAVA,

Chairman.

MUKUT VEHARI MATHUR,

Member.

HARI BHUSAN BHAR,

Member.

T. N. KRISHNASAMI,

Secretary.



NEW DELHI;
The 25th October, 1969

ANNEXURE A

Press Note

The Government of India, by a resolution dated 22nd April, 1969, has constituted a Committee consisting of Mr. Justice V. Bhargava, Judge of the Supreme Court of India, as Chairman and Prof. M. V. Mathur and Shri H. B. Bhar as Members for the purpose of examining the varying estimates of the surplus which should have been spent on the development of Telangana region, to consider representations, if any, against estimates already made, to enunciate principles on which the Telangana surplus should be determined for the past and in future, and to determine such surplus for the period from 1-11-56 to 31-3-68. The Committee has been requested to make this determination on the basis of three Agreements arrived at in the years 1956, 1959 and 1969. The first of these agreements known as the Gentlemen's Agreement was arrived at in 1956 at the time of the formation of the Andhra Pradesh which, amongst other terms, contains the following:—

“Allocation of expenditure within the resources of the State is a matter which falls within the purview of the State Government and the State Legislature. Since however it has been agreed to between the representatives of Andhra and Telangana that the expenditure of the new State on central and general administration should be borne proportionately by the two regions and the balance of income from Telangana should be reserved for expenditure on the development of Telangana area, it is open to the State Government to act in accordance with the terms of this agreement in making budgetary allocations.”

Next, in 1959, the State Government and the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee approved certain principles for allocation of revenue receipts and revenue expenditure between Telangana and Andhra regions. In a meeting of political leaders of all parties held on 19th January 1969 certain further principles for allocation of revenue and expenditure to Telangana and Andhra regions were agreed upon. On request of the State Government made in pursuance of decisions taken at that meeting, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India nominated one of his officers of the rank of an Accountant General, Shri K. Lalit, for the purpose of determining the Telangana surplus which accrued between 1-11-1956 to 31-3-1968. Shri Lalit submitted his report in March, 1969 determining the surplus on the basis of the principles laid down in the three Agreements after obtaining clarifications from the Government. His report reproduces the terms of the Agreement of 1959 in Annexure F-1 at pp. 20—24, and the relevant portion of the Agreement of 19th in the first paragraph of the report at p. 3.

The Committee will lay down principles and arrive at its own estimates after taking into consideration the report of Shri Lalit. Persons who wish to forward their estimates of the Telangana surplus or make representation in respect of the estimates or would like to suggest, in the light of the aforesaid agreements, precise principles on which the Telangana surplus should be determined for the past and in future are requested to forward their estimates/representations etc. (in quadruplicate) to the undersigned.

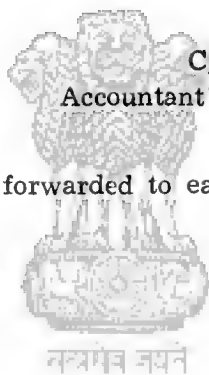
The Committee has been requested to give its report to the Government by 31-5-1969 and expects to be in Hyderabad for at least a week w.e.f. 10th May, 1969. The estimates/representations etc. may, as far as possible, be sent by the 10th May, 1969.

Copies of Shri Lalit's report can be had from Finance Department of Andhra Pradesh Government.

T. N. KRISHNASAMI,
Secretary.

C/o Shri T. RENGACHARI,
Accountant General, Andhra Pradesh,
Hyderabad.

Copy for information forwarded to each signatory of the agreements 1956, 1959, 1969.



ANNEXURE B

Gentlemen's Agreement

A. Regional Standing Committee.—(1) There will be one legislature for the whole of the Andhra Pradesh State which will be the sole law-making body for the entire State and there will be one Governor for the State aided and advised by a Council of Ministers responsible to the State Assembly for the entire field of administration.

(2) For the more convenient transaction of the business of Government with regard to some specified matters, the Telangana area will be treated as a region.

(3) For the Telangana region there will be a Regional Standing Committee of the State Assembly consisting of the members of the State Assembly belonging to that Region including the Ministers from that region but not including the Chief Minister.

(4) Legislation relating to specified matters will be referred to the Regional Committee. In respect of specified matters proposals may also be made by the Regional Committee to the State Government for legislation or with regard to questions of general policy not involving any financial commitments other than expenditure of a routine and incidental character.

(5) The advice tendered by the Regional Committee will normally be accepted by the Government and the State Legislature. In case of difference of opinion reference will be made to the Governor whose decision will be final and binding.

(6) The Regional Committee will deal with the following matters:—

- (i) Development and economic planning within the framework of the general development plans and policies formulated by the State Legislature;
- (ii) Local Self-Government, that is to say, the constitutional powers of Municipal Corporations, Improvement Trusts, District Boards, and other district authorities for the purpose of local self-government or village administration;
- (iii) Public health and sanitation, local hospitals and dispensaries;
- (iv) Primary and Secondary Education;
- (v) Regulation of admissions to the educational institutions in the Telangana region;
- (vi) Prohibition;

- (vii) Sale of agricultural lands;
- (viii) Cottage and small-scale industries; and
- (ix) Agriculture, Co-operative Societies, Markets and Fairs.

Unless revised by agreement earlier this arrangement will be reviewed after ten years.

B. Domicile rules.—A temporary provision will be made to ensure that for a period of five years, Telangana is regarded as a unit as far as recruitment to subordinate services in the area is concerned; posts borne on the cadre of these services may be reserved for being filled by persons who satisfy the domicile conditions as prescribed under the existing Hyderabad rules.

C. The position of Urdu.—The Government of India would advise the State Government to take appropriate steps to ensure that the existing position of Urdu in the administrative and judicial structure of the State is maintained for a period of five years.

D. Retrenchment of surplus personnel in the new State.—The Government of India do not anticipate any retrenchment. The intention is that so far as possible, the service personnel from the Hyderabad State should be automatically integrated into the services of the Andhra Pradesh without any process of screening. Should, however, any retrenchment be found necessary, the entire personnel of the services of the enlarged State will be treated on an equal footing.

E. Distribution of expenditure between Telangana and Andhra Regions.—Allocation of expenditure within the resources of the State is a matter which falls within the purview of the State Government and the State Legislature. Since, however, it has been agreed to between the representatives of Andhra and Telangana that the expenditure of the new State on central and general administration should be borne proportionately by the two regions and the balance of income from Telangana should be reserved for expenditure on the development of Telangana area, it is open to the State Government to act in accordance with the terms of this agreement in making budgetary allocations. The Government of India propose to invite the attention of the Chief Minister of Andhra to this particular understanding and to express the hope that it would be implemented.

ANNEXURE C

Common Institutions at Hyderabad

1. Government College of Nursing.
2. Government College of Dental Surgery.
3. Government College for Physical Training at Hyderabad.
4. Government College for Domestic Science for Girls at Hyderabad.
5. Government College of Fine Arts and Architecture.
6. Government College for Ayurveda and Unani.
7. Andhra Pradesh Engineering Research Institute.
8. Agriculture Research Institute.
9. Soil Conservating Research Institute.
10. Zoological Garden at Hyderabad.
11. Institute of Safety and Productivity at Hyderabad.
12. Ungraded Department of History of Medicine.
13. Institute of Preventive Medicine.
14. Veterinary and Biological Research Institute.
15. Central Co-operative Training Centre and Community Development Centre.
16. Orientation and Training Centre, Rajendranagar.
17. State Health Museum.
18. Research in Ayurveda and Unani (Institute of Indian Medicine).
19. Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute.
20. Civil Defence and Emergency Relief Training Institute.
21. Radium Institute and Cancer Hospital.
22. State Central Library.
23. Ravindra Bharati Theatre.
24. Archaeological Museum.
25. Archives.
26. Andhra Pradesh Wakf Board.
27. Text Book Committee.
28. Training School under Director of Treasuries and Account.
29. Indian Medicine Pharmacy.
30. Adult Training School for Training of Adult School Teachers
31. State Sports Stadium at Fathemaïdan.
32. Central Co-operative Institute.

33. Sports Council.
34. Andhra Pradesh Sahitya Academy.
35. Andhra Pradesh Natakala Parishad.
36. Lalita Kala Academy.
37. Andhra Pradesh Sangeeta Nataka Akademy.
38. Andhra Pradesh Natya Sangam.
39. Bureau of Health Education, Propaganda and Publicity and Industrial Hygiene.
40. Central Nutrition Laboratories (State Share).



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ANNEXURE D-I

Revenue Income of Telangana for 1956-57

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head of Account	Amount
II. Union Excise Duties	22.85
IV. Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	67.05
V. Estate Duty	2.85
VII. Land Revenue	202.10
VIII. State Excise Duties	261.08
IX. Stamps	16.20
X. Forest	92.65
XI. Registration fees	2.20
XII. Taxes on Vehicles	4.21
XIII. Other Taxes and Duties	168.32
XVII. I.N.E.D. (Commercial)	(—)17.41
XVIII. I.N.E.D. (Non-Commercial)	0.64
XX. Interest	58.07
XXI. Administration of Justice	1.72
XXII. Jails	0.68
XXIII. Police	2.49
XXVI. Education	12.64
XXVII. Medical	1.35
XXVIII. Public Health	9.78
XXIX. Agriculture	3.68
XXX. Animal Husbandry	0.93
XXXI. Co-operation	0.20
XXXII. Industries and Supplies	5.70
XXXVI. Miscellaneous Departments	4.92
XXXVI-A. Community Development Projects, National Extension Service & Local Development Works	37.04

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Head of Account</i>	<i>Amount</i>
XXXIX. Civil Works	14.26
XLI. Receipts from Electricity Schemes	10.39
XLIV. Receipts in aid of Superannuation	2.26
XLV. Stationery and Printing	4.96
XLVI. Miscellaneous	50.71
XLIX. Grants-in-aid from Central Govt.	23.04
XLVI-A. Receipts from Road and Water Transport Schemes	11.89
L. Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and State Governments	0.06
TOTAL	1,079.51(A)

Revenue Income of Autonomous Boards and Statutory Corporations

<i>Name of Board/Corporation</i>	<i>Amount</i>
I. Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation	1.99
TOTAL	1.99(B)
Total Revenue Income of Telangana (A) + (B)	1,081.50

(Rs. in lakhs)

ANNEXURE D-2

Revenue Income of Telangana for 1957-58

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head of Account	Amount
II. Union Excise Duties	117.63
IV. Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	199.50
V-B. Taxes on Railway fares.	14.21
V. Estate Duty	5.84
VII. Land Revenue	166.68
VIII. State Excise Duties	623.19
IX. Stamps	38.82
X. Forest	171.26
XI. Registration fees	5.30
XII. Taxes on vehicles	24.06
XIII. Other taxes and duties	300.87
XVII. I.N.E.D. (Commercial)	(—)12.15
XVIII. I.N.E.D. (Non-Commercial)	2.27
XX. Interest	60.71
XXI. Administration of Justice	4.78
XXII. Jails	1.78
XXIII. Police	10.38
XXVI. Education	24.35
XXVII. Medical	9.16
XXVIII. Public Health	27.82
XXIX. Agriculture	13.69
XXX. Animal Husbandry	3.49
XXXI. Co-operation	2.58
XXXII. Industries & Supplies	8.42
XXXVI. Miscellaneous Departments	15.52
XXXVI-A. Community Development Projects, National Extension Service & Local Development Works	55.91
XXXIX. Civil Works	19.11
XLI. Receipts from Electricity Schemes	56.70

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Head of Account</i>		<i>Amount</i>
XLIII.	Famine Relief	0.01
XLIV.	Receipts in aid of Superannuation	10.79
XLV.	Stationery & Printing	9.96
XLVI.	Miscellaneous	54.20
XLIX.	Grants-in-aid from Central Government	173.93
XLVI-A.	Receipts from Road and Water Transport Schemes	13.43
L.	Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and State Government	0.09
TOTAL		<u>2,234.29(A)</u>

Revenue Income of Autonomous Boards and Statutory Corporations

<i>Name of Board/Corporation</i>		<i>Amount</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation	5.57
TOTAL		<u>5.57(B)</u>

Total Revenue Income of Telangana
(A) + (B) 2,239.86

ANNEXURE D-3

Revenue Income of Telangana for 1958-59

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head of Account		Amount
II.	Union Excise Duties	198·91
IV.	Taxes on Income other than Corpora- tion Tax	205·43
V.	Estate Duty	6·20
V-B.	Taxes on Railway Fares	32·17
VII.	Land Revenue	340·38
VIII.	State Excise Duties	649·34
IX.	Stamps	46·34
X.	Forest	189·11
XI.	Registration	5·33
XII.	Taxes on Vehicles	38·15
XII-A.	Sales Tax	269·08
XIII.	Other Taxes and Duties	37·04
XVII.	I.N.E.D. (Commercial)	(—)26·06
XVIII.	I.N.E.D. (Non-Commercial)	1·19
XX.	Interest	58·16
XXI.	Administration of Justice	7·34
XXII.	Jails and Convict Settlements	2·16
XXIII.	Police	24·44
XXVI.	Education	44·89
XXVII.	Medical	28·99
XXVIII.	Public Health	24·71
XXIX.	Agriculture	28·79
XXX.	Animal Husbandry	12·17
XXXI.	Co-operation	1·90
XXXII.	Industries and Supplies	25·06
XXXVI.	Miscellaneous Departments	39·18
XXXIX.	Civil Works	27·16
XLI.	Receipts from Electricity Schemes	(—)4·31
XLIV.	Receipts in aid of Superannuation	10·91

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Head of Account</i>		<i>Amount</i>
XLV.	Stationery and Printing	3·91
XLVI.	Miscellaneous	82·70
XLIX	Grants-in-aid from Central Govt.	189·17
L.	Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and State Governments	0·12
LI-A.	Receipts on account of Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works	52·74
TOTAL		<u>2,652·80(A)</u>

Revenue Income of Autonomous Boards and Statutory Corporations

<i>Name of Board/Corporation</i>		<i>Amount</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation	243·19
2.	Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation	5·46
3.	Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation	0·01
TOTAL		<u>248·66(B)</u>
Total Revenue Income of Telangana (A) + (B) }		<u>2,901·46</u>

ANNEXURE D-4

Revenue Income of Telangana for 1959-60

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head of Account		Amount
II.	Union Excise Duties	204·97
IV.	Taxes on Income	215·68
V.	Estate Duty	7·36
V-B.	Taxes on Railway Fares	38·60
VII.	Land Revenue	374·99
VIII.	State Excise Duties	744·08
IX.	Stamps	57·77
X.	Forest	212·68
XI.	Registration	6·04
XII.	Taxes on Vehicles	45·42
XII-A.	Sales Tax.	422·42
XIII.	Other Taxes and Duties	28·81
XVII.	I.N.E.D. (Commercial)	(—)30·38
XVIII.	I.N.E.D. (Non-Commercial)	1·68
XX.	Interest.	77·26
XXI.	Administration of Justice	9·79
XXII.	Jails	2·43
XXIII.	Police	32·57
XXVI.	Education	70·32
XXVII.	Medical	18·11
XXVIII.	Public Health	61·37
XXIX.	Agriculture	10·09
XXX.	Animal Husbandry	11·17
XXXI.	Co-operation	10·00
XXXII.	Industries and Supplies	33·75
XXXVI.	Miscellaneous Departments	73·71
XXXIX.	Civil Works	121·25
XLI.	Receipts from Electricity Schemes	(—)78·07*
XLIV.	Receipts in aid of Superannation	7·86

*Receipts on account of sale of power to Electricity Board dropped from the receipt of the Government and the expenditure of the Electricity Board.

<i>Head of Account</i>		<i>Amount</i>
XLV.	Stationery and Printing	2.42
XLVI.	Miscellaneous	246.01
XLIX.	Grants-in-aid from Central Govt.	200.62
L.	Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and State Governments	0.22
LI-A.	Receipts on account of Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works	91.05
TOTAL .		<u>3,332.05(A)</u>

Revenue Income of Autonomous Boards and Statutory Corporations

<i>Name of Board/Corporation</i>		<i>Amount</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board .	159.11
2.	Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation	280.18
3.	Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation	5.22
4.	Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation	0.05
TOTAL .		<u>444.56(B)</u>
Total Revenue Income of Telangana (A) + (B)		<u>3,776.61</u>

ANNEXURE D-5
Revenue Income of Telangana for 1960-61

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Head of Account</i>	<i>Amount</i>
II. Union Excise Duties	207.02
IV. Taxes on Income	237.10
V. Estate Duty	8.82
V-B. Taxes on Railway Fares	40.50
VII. Land Revenue	278.36
VIII. State Excise Duties	791.47
IX. Stamps	61.10
X. Forest	247.12
XI. Registration	9.23
XII. Taxes on Vehicles	47.22
XII-A. Sales Tax.	420.53
XIII. Other Taxes and Duties	37.37
XVII. I.N.E.D. (Commercial)	(—)18.61
XVIII. I.N.E.D. (Non-Commercial)	1.39
XX. Interest	16.35
XXI. Administration of Justice	9.26
XXII. Jails	2.67
XXIII. Police	14.12
XXVI. Education	77.58
XXVII. Medical	37.28
XXVIII. Public Health	61.06
XXIX. Agriculture	45.57
XXX. Animal Husbandry	15.83
XXXI. Co-operation	16.46
XXXII. Industries	85.42

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Head of Account</i>	<i>Amount</i>
XXXVI. Miscellaneous Departments	53·56
XXXIX. Civil Works	32·02
XLI. Receipts from Electricity Schemes	(—)112·58*
XLIV. Receipts in aid of Superannuation	6·66
XLV. Stationery and Printing	3·71
XLVI. Miscellaneous	124·51
XLIX. Grants-in-aid from Central Government	217·66
L. Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and State Governments	0·16
LI-A. Receipts on account of Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works	69·20
TOTAL	3,145·12(A)

Revenue Income of Autonomous Boards and Statutory Corporations

<i>Name of Board/Corporation</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board	206·38
2. Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation	317·03
3. Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation	4·78
4. Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation	0·35
5. Andhra Pradesh Housing Board	2·88
TOTAL	531·42(B)
Total Revenue Income of Telangana (A) + (B)	3,676·54

*Receipts on account of sale of power to Electricity Board dropped from 1 of the Government and the expenditure of the Electricity Board.

ANNEXURE D-6

Revenue Income of Telangana for 1961-62

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head of Account	Amount
IV. Taxes on Income	251.90
V. Estate Duty	11.64
VII. Land Revenue	365.75
VIII. State Excise Duties	857.29
IX. Stamps	67.46
X. Forest	306.89
XI. Registration	8.12
XII. Taxes on Vehicles	49.03
XII-A. Sales Tax	480.28
XIII. Other Taxes and Duties	38.63
XVII. I.N.E.D. (Commercial)	(—)11.76
XVIII. I.N.E.D. (Non-Commercial)	2.61
XX. Interest on Debt	50.22
XXI. Administration of Justice	8.83
XXII. Jails	3.70
XXIII. Police	30.00
XXVI. Education	16.59
XXVII. Medical	11.02
XXVIII. Public Health	32.77
XXIX. Agriculture	23.25
XXX. Animal Husbandry	5.29
XXXI. Co-operation	6.33
XXXII. Industries and Supplies	55.53
XXXVI. Miscellaneous	39.13
XXXVI-A. Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works	5.48
XXXIX. Public Works	24.82
XLI. Receipts on Electricity Schemes	(—)132.31*

*Receipts on account of sale of power to Electricity Board dropped from the receipt of the Government and the expenditure of the Electricity Board.

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Head of Account</i>		<i>Amount</i>
XLIV.	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	4.65
XLV.	Stationery and Printing	4.23
XLVI.	Miscellaneous	161.70
XLIX.	Grants-in-aid from Central Government	541.20
L.	Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and State Governments	0.24
L-A.	State's Share of Union Excise Duties	225.15
TOTAL		<u>3,545.66(A)</u>

Revenue Income of Autonomous Boards and Statutory Corporations

<i>Name of Board/Corporation</i>		<i>Amount</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board	235.46
2.	Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation	361.58
3.	Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation	5.03
4.	Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation	1.20
5.	Andhra Pradesh Housing Board	2.92
TOTAL		<u>606.19(B)</u>

Total Revenue Income of Telangana
(A) + (B) } 4,151.85

ANNEXURE D-8

Revenue Income of Telangana for 1963-64

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Head of Account</i>		<i>Amount</i>
IV.	Taxes on Income	307.57
V.	Estate Duty	12.19
IX.	Land Revenue	598.65
X.	State Excise Duties	1,017.51
XI.	Taxes on Vehicles	169.87
XII.	Sales Tax	647.21
XIII.	Other Taxes and Duties	39.61
XIV.	Stamps	84.86
XV.	Registration Fees	18.56
XVI.	Interest	136.16
XVII.	Administration of Justice	8.53
XVIII.	Jails	3.31
XIX.	Police	13.36
XX.	Supplies and Disposals	13.96
XXI.	Miscellaneous Departments	10.47
XXII.	Education	24.20
XXIII.	Medical	10.22
XXIV.	Public Health	12.71
XXV.	Agriculture	28.20
XXVII.	Animal Husbandry	7.64
XXVIII.	Co-operation	7.26
XXIX.	Industries	15.12
XXXI.	Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Develop- ment Works	9.61
XXXII.	Miscellaneous, Social etc.	25.37
XXXIV.	I.N.E.D. (Commercial)	1.12
XXXV.	I.N.E.D. (Non-Commercial)	3.71
XXXVI.	Electricity Schemes	0.10*
XXXVII.	Public Works	30.26

*Receipts on account of sale of power to Electricity Board dropped from the receipt of the Government and the expenditure of the Electricity Board.

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Head of Account</i>		<i>Amount</i>
LVIII.	Contributions and Recoveries towards Pen- sions	24.49
LIX	Printing and Stationery	5.18
L.	Forest	303.50
LI.	Miscellaneous	77.27
LV.	State's Share of Union Excise Duties .	358.63
LVI.	Grants-in-aid from Central Government .	432.29
LVII.	Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and State Governments.	0.86
LVIII.	Dividends	52.13
LIX.	Other Miscellaneous Contributions . .	..
TOTAL		4,511.71(A)

**Revenue Income of Autonomous Boards and Statutory
Corporations**

<i>Name of Board/Corporation</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board	361.51
2. Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation	489.16
3. Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation .	5.97
4. Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation .	1.69
5. Andhra Pradesh Housing Board	5.87
TOTAL	864.20(B)
Total Revenue Income of Telangana (A) + (B) .	5,375.91

ANNEXURE D-9
Revenue Income of Telangana for 1964-65

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Head of Account</i>		<i>Amount</i>
IV.	Taxes on Income	317.98
V.	Estate Duty	19.98
IX.	Land Revenue	493.85
X.	State Excise Duty	1,094.20
XI.	Taxes on Vehicles	167.28
XII.	Sales Tax	793.54
XIII.	Other Taxes and Duties	42.85
XIV.	Stamps	114.05
XV.	Registration Fees	22.04
XVI.	Interest	174.77
XVII.	Administration of Justice	9.44
XVIII.	Jails	5.43
XIX.	Police	19.57
XX.	Supplies and Disposals	15.71
XXI.	Miscellaneous Departments	11.21
XXII.	Education	26.40
XXIII.	Medical	24.16
XXIV.	Public Health	32.42
XXV.	Agriculture	51.66
XXVII.	Animal Husbandry	8.00
XXVIII.	Co-operation	9.98
XXIX.	Industries	17.11
XXXI.	Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works	1.15
XXXII.	Miscellaneous, Social and Developmental Organisations	83.06
XXXIV.	I.N.E.D. (Commercial)	0.42
XXXV.	I.N.E.D. (Non-Commercial)	5.11
XXXVI.	Electricity Schemes	*
XXXVII.	Public Works	45.41

*Receipts on account of sale of power to Electricity Board dropped from the receipt of the Government and the expenditure of the Electricity Board.

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Head of Account</i>	<i>Amount</i>
XLVIII. Contributions and Recoveries . . .	6.03
XLIX Stationery and Printing . . .	9.46
LI. Forest	221.35
LII. Miscellaneous	42.48
LV. State's Share of Union Excise Duties .	335.18
LVI. Grants-in-aid from Central Government	390.82
LVII. Miscellaneous adjustment between Central and State Governments . .	0.42
LVIII. Dividends, etc.	43.13
LXI-A. Receipts connected with National Emergency	0.79
TOTAL .	4,656.44(A)

Revenues Income of Autonomous Boards and Statutory Corporations

<i>Name of Board/Corporation</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board . . .	430.10
2. Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation	540.93
3. Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation .	8.79
4. Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation	1.78
5. Andhra Pradesh Housing Board	2.77
TOTAL . . .	984.37(B)
Total Revenue Income of Telangana (A) + (B) .	5,640.81

ANNEXURE D-10

Revenue Income of Telangana for 1965-66

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head of Account	Amount
IV. Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	316.66
V. Estate Duty	19.70
IX. Land Revenue	481.36
X. State Excise Duties	1,237.22
XI. Taxes on Vehicles	286.58
XII. Sales Tax	886.42
XIII. Other Taxes and Duties	65.98
XIV. Stamps	123.06
XV. Registration Fees	25.22
XVI. Interest	133.92
XVII. Administration of Justice	11.37
XVIII. Jails	4.55
XIX. Police	25.49
XX. Supplies and Disposals	22.42
XXI. Miscellaneous Departments	12.23
XXII. Education	33.72
XXIII. Medical	19.99
XXIV. Public Health	30.24
XXV. Agriculture	61.41
XXVII. Animal Husbandry	22.52
XXVIII. Cooperation	12.91
XXIX. Industries	6.98
XXXI. Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works	1.17
XXXII. Miscellaneous, Social and Developmental Organisations	24.22
XXXIV. I.N.E.D. (Commercial)	2.33
XXXV. I.N.E.D. (Non-Commercial)	5.43

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Head of Account</i>	<i>Amount</i>
XXXVI. Electricity Schemes	*
XXXVII. Public Works	182.83
XLVIII. Contributions and Recoveries towards yension	6.87
XLIX. Printing and Stationery	11.96
LI. Forest	419.77
LII. Miscellaneous	36.57
LV. State's Share of Union Excise Duties	385.20
LVI. Grants-in-aid from Central Government.	402.50
LVII. Miscellaneous adjustments between Cen- tral and State Governments	0.76
LVIII. Dividends, etc.	29.15
LXI-A. Receipts connected with the National Emergency	1.16
TOTAL	5,349.87(A)

Revenue Income of Autonomous Boards and Statutory Corporations

<i>Name of Board/Corporation</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board	511.98
2. Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corpora- tion	627.59
3. Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation	14.93
4. Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation	3.32
5. Andhra Pradesh Housing Board	7.13
TOTAL	1,164.95(B)
Total Revenue Income of Telangana (A) + (B)	6,514.82

*Receipts on account of sale of power to Electricity Board dropped from the receipt of the Government and the expenditure of the Electricity Board.

ANNEXURE D-11

Revenue Income of Telangana for 1966-67

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Head of Account</i>		<i>Amount</i>
IV.	Taxes on Income	338.40
V.	Estate Duty	14.23
IX.	Land Revenue	381.47
X.	State Excise Duties	1,306.31
XI.	Taxes on Vehicle	253.65
XII.	Sales Tax	1,127.12
XIII.	Other Taxes and Duties	91.51
XIV.	Stamps	110.98
XV.	Registration	26.74
XVI.	Interest on Debt.	180.55
XVII.	Administration of Justice	10.60
XVIII.	Jails	5.81
XIX.	Police	13.61
XX.	Supplies and Disposals	17.43
XXI.	Miscellaneous Departments	13.03
XXII.	Education	38.10
XXIII.	Medical	44.39
XXIV.	Public Health	46.44
XXV.	Agriculture	70.08
XXVII.	Animal Husbandry	42.56
XXVIII.	Co-operation.	14.37
XXIX.	Industries	13.84
XXXI.	Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Develop- ment Works	1.96
XXXII.	Miscellaneous, Social and Developmental Organisations	81.42
XXXIV.	I.N.E.D. (Commercial)	37.37
XXXV.	I.N.E.D. (Non-Commercial)	51.71
XXXVI.	Electricity Schemes	*

*Receipts on account of sale of power to Electricity Board dropped from the receipt of the Government and the expenditure of the Electricity Board.

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Head of Account</i>	<i>Amount</i>
XXXVII. Public Works	448·97
XLVIII. Contributions and Recoveries towards pensions	6·03
XLIX. Printing and Stationery.	6·43
LI. Forest	398·44
LII. Miscellaneous	43·23
LV. State's Share of Union Excise Duties	590·89
LVI. Grants-in-aid from Central Government.	542·25
LVII. Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and State Governments	0·79
LVIII. Dividends, etc.	41·95
LXI-A. Receipts connected with the National Emergency	2·23
TOTAL	<u>6,414·89(A)</u>

Revenue Income of Autonomous Boards and Statutory Corporations

<i>Name of Board/Corporation</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board	647·03
2. Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation	817·72
3. Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation	19·51
4. Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation	3·44
5. Andhra Pradesh Housing Board	6·47
TOTAL	<u>1,494·17(B)</u>

Total Revenue Income of Telangana (A) + (B) 7,909·06

ANNEXURE D-12

Revenue Income of Telangana for 1967-68

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head of Account	Amount
IV. Taxes on Income, etc.	430.53
V. Estate Duty	19.78
IX. Land Revenue	133.07
X. State Excise Duties	1,440.90
XI. Taxes on Vehicles	304.28
XII. Sales Tax	1,265.97
XIII. Other Taxes and Duties	99.05
XIV. Stamps	200.10
XV. Registration	30.93
XVI. Interest on Debt.	240.32
XVII. Administration of Justice	11.73
XVIII. Jails	6.86
XIX. Police	15.93
XX. Supplies and Disposals	27.92
XXI. Miscellaneous Departments	13.09
XXII. Education	26.64
XXIII. Medical	41.75
XXIV. Public Health	61.31
XXV. Agriculture	104.43
XXVII. Animal Husbandry	115.60
XXVIII. Cooperation	18.58
XXIX. Industries	22.15
XXXI. Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works	2.17
XXXII. Miscellaneous, Social and Developmental Organisations	26.14
XXXIV. I.N.E.D. (Commercial)	2.69
XXXV. I.N.E.D. (Non-Commercial)	24.83

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Head of Account</i>	<i>Amount</i>
XXXVI. Electricity Schemes	*
XXXVII. Public Works	444.61
XLVIII. Contributions and Recoveries towards Pensions	6.57
XLIX. Printing and Stationery.	5.63
LI. Forest	454.57
LII. Miscellaneous	60.65
LV. State's Share of Union Excise Duties	602.90
LVI. Grants-in-aid from Central Government.	600.87
LVII. Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and State Governments	0.82
LVIII. Dividends, etc.	30.64
TOTAL	6,004.79(A)

Revenue Income of Autonomous Boards and Statutory Corporations

<i>Name of Board/Corporation</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board	851.78
2. Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation	970.12
3. Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation	24.01
4. Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation	2.89
5. Andhra Pradesh Housing Board	6.84
TOTAL	1,855.64(B)
Total Revenue Income of Telangana (A) + (B)	7,860.43

*Receipts on account of sale of power to Electricity Board dropped from the receipt of the Government and the expenditure of the Electricity Board.

ANNEXURE E-I

Revenue Expenditure of Telangana for 1956-57

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head of Account	Amount
7. Land Revenue	27·84
8. State Excise Duties	15·28
9. Stamps	0·67
10. Forest	11·68
11. Registration	0·71
12. Taxes on Vehicles	3·90
13. Other Taxes and Duties	3·41
17. Interest on Irrigation Works (Commercial)	*
18. Other Revenue Expenditure	11·26
22. Interest on Debt and other Obligations	49·19
23. Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt . . . . .	..
25. General Administration	55·36
27. Administration of Justice	10·20
28. Jails and Convict Settlements	4·14
29. Police	72·82
36. Scientific Departments	0·37
37. Education	131·66
38. Medical	42·38
39. Public Health	16·46
40. Agriculture	16·21
41. Veterinary	5·71
42. Cooperation	4·39
43. Industries and Supplies	0·25*
43-A. Capital outlay on Industrial Development	(—)2·00
47. Miscellaneous Departments	16·33
50. Civil Works	(—)8·08
51-A. Interest on Multipurpose River Schemes	*
52. Interest on Electricity Schemes	

*The interest charges representing book adjustments have been dropped from Government expenditure as well as Government receipts.

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Head of Account</i>	<i>Amount</i>
52-A. Other Revenue Expenditure	(—)0·60
54. Famine Relief . . . . .	..
54-A. Territorial and Political Pensions	4·57*
54-B. Privy purses and allowances . . . . .	..
55. Superannuation allowances and pensions	50·41*
56. Stationery and Printing	5·62
57. Miscellaneous	54·56
63-B. Community Development Projects, National Extension Service & Local Development Works	38·87
TOTAL	643·57(A)

Revenue Expenditure of Autonomous Boards and Statutory Corporations

<i>Name of Board/Corporation</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation	0·14
TOTAL	0·14(B)
Total Revenue Expenditure of Telangana	
(A) + (B)	643·71

ANNEXURE E-2

Revenue Expenditure of Telangana for 1957-58

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Head of Account</i>	<i>Amount</i>
7. Land Revenue	52.43
8. State Excise Duties	43.49
9. Stamps	1.97
10. Forest	33.00
11. Registration	2.16
12. Taxes on Vehicles	1.51
13. Other Taxes and Duties	12.04
17. Interest on Irrigation Works (Commercial) .	*
18. Other Revenue Expenditure	28.18
19. Construction of I.N.E.D. . . . .	..
22. Interest on Debt and other Obligations . .	136.65
23. Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	14.17
25. General Administration	81.44
27. Administration of Justice	32.19
28. Jails and Convict Settlements	12.15
29. Police	205.98
36. Scientific Departments	1.20
37. Education	429.41
38. Medical	122.10
39. Public Health	58.59
40. Agriculture	47.62
41. Animal Husbandry	18.90
42. Co-operation	13.06
43. Industries and Supplies	11.15*
47. Miscellaneous Departments	43.14
50. Civil Works	85.28
51-A. Interest on capital outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes	*

* The interest charges representing book adjustments have been dropped from Government expenditure as well as Government receipts.

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Head of Account</i>	<i>Amount</i>
52. Interest on capital outlay on Electricity Schemes	*
52-A. Other Revenue Expenditure	2.91
54. Famine Relief	25.00
54-A. Territorial and Political Pensions	10.03*
54-B. Privy purses and allowances of Indian Rulers . . . . .	..
55. Superannuation allowances and pensions	104.48*
56. Stationery and Printing	33.74
57. Miscellaneous	149.61
63-B. Community Development Projects, National Extension Service & Local Development Works	100.46
TOTAL	1,914.04 (A)

Revenue Expenditure of Autonomous Boards and Statutory Corporations

<i>Name of Board/Corporation</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation	0.64
TOTAL	0.64 (B)
Total Revenue Expenditure of Telangana (A) + (B)	1,914.68

*The interest charges representing book adjustments have been dropped from Government expenditure as well as Government receipts.

ANNEXURE E-3
Revenue Expenditure of Telangana for 1958-59

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Head of Account</i>	<i>Amount</i>
7. Land Revenue	61·74
8. State Excise Duties.	45·21*
9. Stamps	2·08
10. Forest	39·92
11. Registration	2·29
12. Taxes on Vehicles	2·38
12-A. Sales Tax.	11·87
13. Other Taxes and Duties	1·11
17. Interest on Irrigation (Commercial)	*
18. Other Revenue Expenditure	46·12
22. Interest on Debt and other Obligations	150·08
23. Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	14·40
25. General Administration	105·76
27. Administration of Justice	32·63
28. Jails	19·71
29. Police	224·71
36. Scientific Departments	1·27
37. Education	513·04
38. Medical	151·11
39. Public Health	65·90
40. Agriculture	60·06
41. Animal Husbandry	31·39
42. Co-operation	27·20
43. Industries & Supplies	39·34
47. Miscellaneous Departments	64·53

*The interest charges representing book adjustments have been dropped from Government expenditure as well as Government receipts.

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Head of Account</i>	<i>Amount</i>
50. Civil Works	114.43
51-A. Interest on Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes	*
52. Interest on Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	*
52-A. Other Revenue Expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes	2.46
54. Famine Relief	26.50
54-A. Territorial and Political Pension	8.11
54-B. Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers . . . . .	..
55. Superannuation allowances and pensions	95.84*
56. Stationery and Printing	18.46
57. Miscellaneous	137.92
63-B. Community Development Projects etc.	96.10
TOTAL	2,213.67(A)

Revenue Expenditure of Autonomous Boards and Statutory Corporations

<i>Name of Board/Corporation</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board . . . . .	..
2. Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation	208.63
3. Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation	0.35
4. Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation	0.04
5. Andhra Pradesh Housing Board . . . . .	..
TOTAL	209.02(B)

**TOTAL Revenue Expenditure of Telangana
(A) + (B)** 2,422.69

*The interest charges representing book adjustments have been dropped from Government expenditure as well as Government receipts.

ANNEXURE E-4

Revenue Expenditure of Telangana for 1959-60

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head of Account	Amount
4. Taxes on Income	0.19
7. Land Revenue	87.71
8. State Excise Duties.	50.09*
9. Stamps	1.72
10. Forest	44.41
11. Registration	2.46
12. Taxes on Vehicles	14.81
12-A. Sales Tax	15.25
13. Other Taxes and Duties	15.80
17. Interest on Irrigation Works (Commercial)	*
18. Other Revenue Expenditure	56.43
22. Interest on Debt and other Obligations	176.09
23. Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	23.89
25. General Administration	134.01
27. Administration of Justice	35.74
28. Jails	18.71
29. Police	260.39
36. Scientific Departments	1.39
37. Education	604.58
38. Medical	177.01
39. Public Health	71.00
40. Agriculture	69.44
41. Animal Husbandry	33.72
42. Co-operation	41.05
43. Industries and Supplies	34.87
47. Miscellaneous Departments	79.95

*The interest charges representing book adjustments have been dropped from Government expenditure as well as Government receipts.

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Head of Account</i>	<i>Amount</i>
50. Civil Works	116.61
51-A. Interest on Multipurpose River Schemes . .	*
52. Interest on Electricity Schemes	*
52-A. Other Revenue Expenditure	4.11
54. Famine Relief	25.00
54-A. Territorial and Political Pensions . . .	13.76
54-B. Privy Purses and allowances of Indian Rulers .	..
55. Superannuation allowances and pensions . .	93.81*
56. Stationery and Printing	36.01
57. Miscellaneous	109.31
63-B. Community Development Projects etc. . .	128.34
TOTAL	2577.66 (A)

Revenue Expenditure of Autonomous Boards and Statutory Corporations

<i>Name of Board/Corporation</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board . .	96.00
2. Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation	251.60
3. Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation .	0.44
4. Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation	0.21
5. Andhra Pradesh Housing Board . . . . .	..
TOTAL	348.25(B)

Total Revenue Expenditure of Telangana
(A) + (B) 2925.91

*The interest charges representing book adjustments have been dropped from Government expenditure as well as Government receipts.

ANNEXURE E-5
Revenue Expenditure of Telangana for 1960-61

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head of Account	Amount
4. Taxes on Income	0.42
7. Land Revenue	129.40
8. State Excise Duties	60.00
9. Stamps	2.26
10. Forests	49.81
11. Registration	3.18
12. Taxes on Vehicles	26.24
12-A. Sales Tax	15.82
13. Other Taxes and Duties	18.81
17. Interest on Irrigation Works (Commercial)	*
18. Other Revenue Expenditure	52.28
22. Interest on Debt	182.76
23. Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	31.54
25. General Administration	174.01
27. Administration of Justice	39.60
28. Jails	21.96
29. Police	291.73
36. Scientific Departments	1.94
37. Education	658.43
38. Medical	240.52
39. Public Health	80.94
40. Agriculture	80.99
41. Animal Husbandry	49.28
42. Co-operatin	56.25
43. Industries and Supplies	50.06*
47. Miscellaneous Departments	139.57
50. Civil Works	147.41
51. Interest on Multipurpose River Schemes	*
52. Interest on account of Electricity Schemes	*

*The interest charges representing book adjustments have been dropped from Government expenditure as well as Government receipts.

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Head of Account</i>	<i>Amount</i>
52-A. Other Revenue Expenditure	2.72
54. Famine Relief	24.70
54-A. Territorial and Political Pensions	8.90
54-B. Privy Purses and allowances of Indian Rulers . . . . .	..
55. Pensions and other Retirement benefits	81.01
56. Stationery and Printing	31.08
57. Miscellaneous	93.91
63-B. Community Development Projects	147.70
TOTAL	2995.23 (A)

Revenue Expenditure of Autonomous Boards and Statutory Corporations

<i>Name of Board/Corporation</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board	120.00
2. Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation	296.69
3. Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation	0.65
4. Andhra Pradesh Warehousing Corporation	0.67
5. Andhra Pradesh Housing Board	1.65
TOTAL	419.66(B)

Total Revenue Expenditure of Telangana
(A) + (B) 3414.89

ANNEXURE E-6

Revenue Expenditure of Telangana for 1960-61

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head of Account	Amount
4. Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax .	0.30
7. Land Revenue	85.97
8. State Excise Duties	55.31*
9. Stamps	1.35
10. Forest	52.56
11. Registration	3.60
12. Taxes on Vehicles	38.81
12-A. Sales Tax	16.69
13. Other Taxes and Duties	0.86
17. Interest on Irrigation	*
18. Other Revenue Expenditure	64.43
22. Interest on Debt	209.61
23. Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	11.74
25. General Administration	242.29
27. Administration of Justice	37.03
28. Jails	23.63
29. Police	272.65
36. Scientific Departments	1.88
37. Education	914.68
38. Medical	249.11
39. Public Health	73.30
40. Agriculture	93.95
41. Animal Husbandry	48.48
42. Co-operation	57.66
43. Industries and Supplies	69.51*
46. Labour and Employment	9.47
47. Miscellaneous Departments	130.97
47-A. Community Development Projects, National Extension Service & Local Development Works .	145.7

*The interest charges representing book adjustments have been dropped from Government expenditure as well as Government receipts.

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Head of Account</i>	<i>Amount</i>
50. Public Works	156.70
51-A. Interest on Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes	*
52. Interest on Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	*
52-A. Other Revenue Expenditure on Electricity Schemes	2.51
54. Famine Relief	24.98
54-A. Territorial and Political Pensions	9.07
54-B. Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers . . . . .	..
55. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	92.52*
56. Stationery and Printing	38.55
57. Miscellaneous	88.93
62-B. Other Miscellaneous Contributions and Assignments	24.45
TOTAL	3,349.31(A)

Revenue Expenditure of Autonomous Boards and Statutory Corporations

<i>Name of Board/Corporation</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board	167.00**
2. Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation	315.64
3. Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation	0.65
4. Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation	1.29
5. Andhra Pradesh Housing Board	2.42
TOTAL	487.00 (B)
Total Revenue Expenditure of Telangana (A) + (B)	3,836.31

*The interest charges representing book adjustments have been dropped from Government expenditure as well as Government receipts.

**Receipts on account of sale of power to Electricity Board dropped from the receipt of the Government and the expenditure of the Electricity Board.

ANNEXURE E-7

Revenue Expenditure of Telangana for 1962-63

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Head of Account</i>	<i>Amount</i>
4. Taxes on Income	0·12
9. Land Revenue	32·55
10. State Excise Duties	55·69
11. Taxes on Vehicles	45·40
12. Sales Tax	19·09
13. Other Taxes and Duties	2·46
14. Stamps	1·36
15. Registration	4·11
16. Interest on Debt and other obligations	249·74*
17. Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	17·24
18. Parliament and State Legislature	10·55
19. General Administration	269·28
21. Administration of Justice	37·96
22. Jails	23·72
23. Police	254·51
25. Supplies and Disposals	7·09
26. Miscellaneous Departments	14·64
27. Scientific Departments	7·42
28. Education	623·19
29. Medical	256·47
30. Public Health	77·02
31. Agriculture	59·75
33. Animal Husbandry	29·76
34. Co-operation	41·24
35. Industries	28·58
37. Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works	31·58
38. Labour and Employment	9·82

* The interest charges representing book adjustments have been dropped from Government expenditure as well as Govt. receipts.

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Head of Account</i>	<i>Amount</i>
39. Miscellaneous, Social and Developmental Organisations	84.62
42. Multipurpose River Schemes	*
43. I.N.E.D. (Commercial)	48.05*
44. I.N.E.D. (Non-Commecrial)	30.58
45. Electricity Schemes	0.07*
50. Public Works	174.81
64. Famine Relief	25.00
65. Pensions and other retirement benefits	92.83
66. Territorial and Political Pensions	7.91
67. Privy Purses and Allowances . . . . .	..
68. Stationery and Printing	35.52
70. Forest	46.15
71. Miscellaneous	198.65
76. Other Miscellaneous Contributions	24.57
TOTAL	2,978.10 (A)

Revenue Expenditure of Autonomous Boards and Statutory Corporations

<i>Name of Board/Corporation</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board	462.00**
2. Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation	405.61
3. Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation	0.91
4. Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation.	2.07
5. Andhra Pradesh Housing Board	3.38
TOTAL	873.97 (B)

**Total Revenue Expenditure of Telangana
(A) + (B) 3,852.07**

* The interest charges representing work anjusement have been dropped from Government expenditure as well as Government receipts..

**Receipts on account of sale of power to Electricity Board dropped from the receipt of the Government and the expenditure of the Electricity Board.

ANNEXURE E-8

Revenue Expenditure of Telangana for 1963-64

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head of Account	Amount
9. Land Revenue	37.92
10. State Excise Duties.	61.68
11. Taxes on Vehicles	3.92
12. Sales Tax	17.75
13. Other Taxes and Duties	0.90
14. Stamps	2.08
15. Registration Fees	4.29
16. Interest on Debt	381.84
17. Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt.	72.51
18. Parliament and State Legislature	7.93
19. General Administration	263.28
21. Administration of Justice	39.91
22. Jails	26.44
23. Police	251.38
25. Supplies and Disposals	8.40
26. Miscellaneous Departments	18.91
27. Scientific Departments	7.51
28. Education	631.93
29. Medical	292.27
30. Public Health	110.25
31. Agriculture	62.59
33. Animal Husbandry	43.29
34. Co-operation	29.85
35. Industries	30.80
37. Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works	32.72
38. Labour and Employment	9.82
39. Miscellaneous, Social and Developmental Organisations	91.87

(Rs. in la khs)

<i>Head of Account</i>	<i>Amount</i>
42. Multipurpose River Scheme	*
43. I.N.E.D. (Commercial)	47·24*
44. I.N.E.D. (Non-Commercial)	16·07
45. Electricity Schemes	0·27*
50. Public Works	172·54
64. Famine Relief	25·00
65. Pensions	94·61
66. Territorial and Political Pensions	5·35
67. Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers . . . . .	..
68. Stationery and Printing	44·08
70. Forest	54·48
71. Miscellaneous	217·54
76. Other Miscellaneous Contributions	76·56
78-A. Expenditure connected with National Emergency	0·30
TOTAL	3,296·08 (A)

Revenue Expenditure of Autonomous Boards and Statutory Corporations

<i>Name of Board/Corporation</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board	510·00**
2. Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation	456·02
3. Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation	2·75
4. Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation	2·12
5. Andhra Pradesh Housing Board	3·47
TOTAL	974·36(B)
Total Revenue Expenditure of Telangana (A) + (B)	4,270·44

* The interest charges representing book adjustments have been dropped from Government expenditure as well as Government receipts.

** Receipts on account of sale of power to Electricity Board dropped from the receipt of the Government and the expenditure of the Electricity Board.

ANNEXURE E-9

Revenue Expenditure of Telangana for 1964-65

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head of Account	Amount
9. Land Revenue	45.19
10. State Excise Duties	64.96
11. Taxes on Vehicles	4.93
12. Sales Tax	22.11
13. Other Taxes and Duties	0.97
14. Stamps	3.06
15. Registration fees	5.21
16. Interest on Debt	349.88
17. Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt.	23.46
18. Parliament and State Legislature	9.16
19. General Administration	282.34
21. Administration of Justice	42.92
22. Jails	31.16
23. Police	282.58
25. Supplies and Disposals	7.25
26. Miscellaneous Departments	30.75
27. Scientific Departments	9.38
28. Education	642.35
29. Medical	314.45
30. Public Health	64.14
31. Agriculture	124.48
33. Animal Husbandry	60.67
34. Co-operation	35.28
35. Industries	22.67
37. Community Development Projects	49.72
38. Labour and Employment.	17.69
39. Miscellaneous, Social and Developmental Organisations	99.53
42. Multipurpose River Schemes	*
43. I.N.E.D. (Commecial)	20.74*

* The interest charges representing book adjustments have been dropped from Government expenditure as well as Government receipts.

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Head of Account</i>	<i>Amount</i>
44. I.N.E.D. (Non-Commercial)	57·92
45. Electricity Schemes	*
50. Public Works	222·39
64. Famine Relief	25·00
65. Pensions.	91·52
66. Territorial and Political Pensions	5·06
67. Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers . . . . .	..
68. Stationery and Printing	36·97
70. Forest	55·67
71. Miscellaneous	210·65
76. Other Miscellaneous Contributions	77·55
78-A. Expenditure connected with National Emergency	0·93
TOTAL	<u>3,450·69(A)</u>

Revenue Expenditure of Autonomous Boards and Statutory Corporations

<i>Name of Board/Corporation</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board	670·00**
2. Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation.	527·20
3. Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation	3·94
4. Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation.	1·95
5. Andhra Pradesh Housing Board	3·12
TOTAL	<u>1,206·21(B)</u>
Total Revenue Expenditure of Telangana (A) + (B)	<u>4,656·90</u>

* The interest charges representing book adjustment have been dropped from Government expenditure as well as Government receipts.

** Receipts on account of sale of power to Electricity Board dropped from the receipt of the Government and the expenditure of the Electricity Board.

ANNEXURE E-10

Revenue Expenditure of Telangana for 1965-66

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Head of Account</i>	<i>Amount</i>
9. Land Revenue	49.94
10. State Excise Duties	63.34
11. Taxes on Vehicles	5.86
12. Sales Tax	23.16
13. Other Taxes and Duties	1.28
14. Stamps	2.56
15. Registration	5.92
16. Interest on Debt	487.64
17. Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	27.54
18. Parliament and State Legislature	13.99
19. General Administration	317.12
21. Administration of Justice	46.44
22. Jails	35.38
23. Police	361.28
25. Supplies and Disposals	7.54
26. Miscellaneous Departments	41.69
27. Scientific Departments	10.34
28. Education	742.40
29. Medical	330.75
30. Public Health	76.44
31. Agriculture	115.57
33. Animal Husbandry	51.19
34. Co-operation	37.84
35. Industries	33.07
37. Community Development Projects	63.07
38. Labour and Employment	22.07
39. Miscellaneous, Social and Development Organisations	100.78

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Head of Account</i>	<i>Amount</i>
42. Multipurpose River Schemes	*
43. I.N.E.D. (Commercial)	90.03*
44. I.N.E.D. (Non-Commercial)	98.16
45. Electricity Schemes	*
50. Public Works	296.70
64. Famine Relief	25.00
65. Pensions and other retirement benefits	80.73
66. Territorial and Political Pensions	4.64
67. Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers . . . . .	..
68. Stationery and Printing	28.48
70. Forest	63.14
71. Miscellaneous	193.08
76. Other Miscellaneous contributions and assignments	135.19
78-A. Expenditure connected with National Emergency	2.58
TOTAL	4,091.98(A)

Revenue Expenditure of Autonomous Boards and Statutory Corporations

<i>Name of Board/Corporation</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board	945.00**
2. Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation	604.76
3. Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation	10.20
4. Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation	2.65
5. Andhra Pradesh Housing Board	3.29
TOTAL	1,565.90(B)
Total Revenue Expenditure of Telangana (A) + (B)	5,657.83

* The interest charges representing book adjustments have been dropped from Government expenditure as well as Government receipts.

** Receipts on account of sale of power to Electricity Board dropped from the receipt of the Government and the expenditure of the Electricity Board.

ANNEXURE E-II

Revenue Expenditure of Telangana for 1966-67

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head of Account	Amount
9. Land Revenue	60.02
10. State Excise Duties	76.71
11. Taxes on Vehicles	6.32
12. Sales Tax	25.61
13. Other Taxes and Duties	1.58
14. Stamps	3.37
15. Registration Fees	6.69
16. Interest on Debt	906.36
17. Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	33.82
18. Parliament and State Legislature	24.43
19. General Administration	358.29
21. Administration of Justice	53.99
22. Jails	41.50
23. Police	422.55
25. Supplies and Disposals	10.55
26. Miscellaneous Departments	63.17
27. Scientific Departments	10.13
28. Education	1,116.65
29. Medical	446.02
30. Public Health	116.81
31. Agriculture	148.94
33. Animal Husbandry	93.52
34. Co-operation	49.98
35. Industries	44.19
37. Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Work	78.45
38. Labour and Employment	30.13
39. Miscellaneous, Social and Developmental Organisations	136.74

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Head of Account</i>	<i>Amount</i>
42. Multipurpose River Schemes	*
43. I.N.E.D. (Commercial)	76·73*
44. I.N.E.D. (Non-Commercial)	44·67
45. Electricity Schemes	*
50. Public Works	319·29
64. Famine Relief.	23·91
65. Pensions and Retirement Benefits	122·16
66. Territorial and Political Pensions	3·82
67. Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers . . . . .	..
68. Stationery and Printing	47·35
70. Forest	85·63
71. Miscellaneous	172·24
76. Other Miscellaneous contributions and assignments	173·92
78-A. Expenditure connected with National Emergency	0·64
TOTAL	5,436·88(A)

Revenue Expenditure of Autonomous Boards and Statutory Corporations

<i>Name of Board/Corporation</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board	1,056·00**
2. Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation	760·33
3. Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation	12·94
4. Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation	3·26
5. Andhra Pradesh Housing Board	4·01
TOTAL	1,836·54(B)
Total Revenue Expenditure of Telengana (A) + (B)	7,273·42

* The interest charges representing book adjustments have been dropped from Government expenditure as well as Government receipts.

** Receipts on account of sale of power to Electricity Board dropped from the receipt of the Government and the expenditure of the Electricity Board.

ANNEXURE E-12

Revenue Expenditure of Telangana for 1967-68

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Head of Account</i>	<i>Amount</i>
9. Land Revenue	58.30
10. State Excise Duties	77.75
11. Taxes on Vehicles	7.07
12. Sales Tax	35.75
13. Other Taxes and Duties	1.53
14. Stamps	4.19
15. Registration Fees	7.46
16. Interest on Debt	941.72
17. Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	45.87
18. Parliament and State Legislature	9.71
19. General Administration	389.51
21. Administration of Justice	58.37
22. Jails	44.75
23. Police	448.17
25. Supplies and Disposals	12.42
26. Miscellaneous Departments	54.72
27. Scientific Departments	11.81
28. Education	1,347.07
29. Medical	507.61
30. Public Health	126.68
31. Agriculture	169.01
33. Animal Husbandry	163.85
34. Co-operation	56.57
35. Industries	46.92
37. Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works	97.77
38. Labour and Employment	44.19
39. Miscellaneous, Social and Development Organisations	158.66

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Head of Account</i>	<i>Amount</i>
42. Multipurpose River Schemes	*
43. I.N.E.D. (Commercial)	40·81*
44. I.N.E.D. (Non-Commercial)	28·04
45. Electricity Schemes	0·01*
50. Public Works	289·96
64. Famine Relief	25·00
65. Pensions	113·72
66. Territorial and Political Pensions	3·80
67. Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers . . . . .	..
68. Stationery and Printing	46·55
70. Forest	85·72
71. Miscellaneous	195·22
76. Other Miscellaneous contributions and assignments	178·26
78-A. Expenditure connected with National Emergency	0·48
TOTAL	5,935·00(A)

Revenue Expenditure of Autonomous Boards and Statutory Corporations

<i>Name of Board/Corporation</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board	1,122·00**
2. Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation	893·96
3. Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation	16·96
4. Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation	3·22
5. Andhra Pradesh Housing Board	4·49
TOTAL	2,040·65(B)
Total Revenue Expenditure of Telangana (A)+(B)	7,975·65

* The interest charges representing book adjustments have been dropped from Government expenditure as well as Government receipts.

** Receipts on account of sale of power to Electricity Board dropped from receipt of the Government and the expenditure of the Electricity Board.

ANNEXURE F-1

Statement of Development Expenditure for 1956-57

(A) Government

(Rs. In lakhs)

Head of Development	Andhra	Telangana	Total
Compensation to Land holders on abolition of Zamindari	10·59	..	10·59
Medical and Public Health	30·94	16·12	47·06
Agriculture	8·06	..	8·06
Industries	12·94	..	12·94
Multipurpose River Schemes	232·88	111·63	344·51
I.N.E.D. (Commercial)	110·22	61·89	172·11
I.N.E.D. (Non-Commercial)	29·54	14·28	43·82
Electricity Schemes	469·45	32·31	501·76
Public Works	103·56	9·25	112·81
Other Works	2·52	11·77	14·29
Other Development Expenditure . . . . .	..	4·53	4·53
Loans and Advances	211·51	56·49	268·00
Total Development Expenditure	1,222·21	318·27	1,540·48

(B) Autonomous Boards and Statutory Corporations

Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation	2·00	1·00	3·00
TOTAL	2·00	1·00	3·00
Total Development Expenditure (A) + (B)	1,224·21	319·27	1,543·48

ANNEXURE F-2

Statement of Development Expenditure for 1957-58

(A) Government

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Head of Development</i>	<i>Andhra</i>	<i>Telangana</i>	<i>Total</i>
Compensation to Land holders on abolition of Zamindari	28.07	..	28.07
Medical and Public Health	(—)39.30	32.37	(—)6.93
Agriculture	20.51	5.52	26.03
Industries	99.00	54.46	153.46
Multipurpose River Schemes	530.52	239.88	770.40
I.N.E.D. (Commercial)	263.65	87.66	351.31
I.N.E.D. (Non-Commercial)	55.99	0.04	56.03
Electricity Schemes	518.10	280.05	798.15
Public Works	196.00	53.07	249.07
Other Works	22.46	28.82	51.28
Other Development Expenditure . . . . .	..	6.14	6.14
Loans and Advances	480.26	209.83	690.09
Total Development Expenditure	2,175.26	997.84	3,173.10
(B) Autonomous Boards and Statutory Corporations			
Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation	5.00	13.00	18.00
TOTAL	5.00	13.00	18.00
Total Development Expenditure (A) + (B)	2,180.26	1,010.84	3,191.10

ANNEXURE F-3

Statement of Development Expenditure for 1958-59

(A) Government

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head of Development	Andhra	Telangana	Total
Compensation to Land holders on abolition of Zamindari	23·19	..	23·19
Medical and Public Health	(—)28·51	29·60	1·09
Agriculture	23·35	10·79	34·14
Industries	137·77	63·21	200·98
Multipurpose River Schemes	597·44	272·62	870·06
I.N.E.D. (Commercial)	160·36	157·85	318·21
I.N.E.D. (Non-Commercial)	135·16	32·83	167·99
Electricity Schemes	385·74	192·86	578·60
Public Works	308·68	36·43	345·11
Other Works	14·74	20·15	34·89
Forest	7·03	2·76	9·79
Loans and Advances	466·44	236·24	702·68
Total Development Expenditure	2,231·39	1,055·34	3,286·73

(B) Autonomous Boards and Statutory Corporations

Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation	55·27	29·08	84·35*
Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation	10·00	7·00	17·00
TOTAL	65·27	36·08	101·35
Total Development Expenditure (A) + (B)	2,296·66	1,091·42	3,388·08

*This is actual and not on accrual basis for all the years.

ANNEXURE F-4

Statement of Development Expenditure for 1959-60

(A) Government

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head of Development	Andhra	Telangana	Total
Compensation to Land holders on abolition of Zamindari . . .	97.92	..	97.92
Medical and Public Health . . .	18.65	32.44	51.09
Agriculture	27.95	10.54	38.49
Industries	144.02	93.34	237.36
Multipurpose River Schemes . . .	606.53	251.33	857.86
I.N.E.D. (Commercial)	251.26	178.94	430.20
I.N.E.D. (Non-Commercial) . . .	115.67	83.40	199.07
Electricity Schemes	128.06	30.03	158.09
Public Works	248.30	225.33	473.63
Other Works	2.59	24.83	27.42
Forest	12.21	3.16	15.37
Loans and Advances	604.61	341.40	946.01
Total Development Expenditure . .	2,257.77	1,274.74	3,532.51

(B) Autonomous Boards and Statutory Corporations

Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board	312.00	220.00	532.00*
Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation	73.25	52.92	126.17
Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation	6.00	7.00	13.00
TOTAL	391.25	279.92	671.17
Total Development Expenditure (A) + (B)	2,649.02	1,554.66	4,203.68

*This is actual and not on accrual basis for all the years.

ANNEXURE F-5

Statement of Development Expenditure for 1960-61

(A) Government

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head of Development	Andhra	Telangana	Total
Compensation to Land holders on abolition of Zamindari	24.28	..	24.28
Medical and Public Health	16.14	86.33	102.47
Agriculture	42.24	19.85	62.09
Industries	152.79	146.69	299.48
Multipurpose River Schemes	695.77	303.67	999.44
I.N.E.D. (Commercial)	283.82	205.28	489.10
I.N.E.D. (Non-Commercial)	218.87	95.56	314.43
Electricity Schemes	230.85	52.93	283.78
Public Works	330.56	270.77	601.33
Other Works	10.90	4.76	15.66
Forest	12.86	2.53	15.39
Loans and Advances	1,145.88	597.80	1,743.68
Total Development Expenditure	3,164.96	1,786.17	4,951.13

(B) Autonomous Boards and Statutory Corporations

Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board	355.00	226.00	581.00
Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation	223.78	25.48	249.26
Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation	9.00	18.00	27.00
Andhra Pradesh Housing Board	7.70	3.85	11.55
TOTAL	595.48	273.33	868.81

Total Development Expenditure

(A) + (B) 3,760.44 2,059.50 5,819.94

ANNEXURE F-6

Statement of Development Expenditure for 1961-62

(A) Government

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head of Development	Andhra	Telangana	Total
Compensation to Land holders on abolition of Zamindari	128.88	..	128.88
Medical and Public Health	19.53	72.55	92.08
Agriculture	12.78	5.28	8.06
Industries	162.91	73.45	236.36
Multipurpose River Schemes	705.66	293.97	999.63
I.N.E.D. (Commercial)	293.15	193.43	486.58
I.N.E.D. (Non-Commercial)	144.04	80.34	224.38
Electricity Schemes	284.19	151.10	435.29
Public Works	292.40	226.19	518.59
Other Works	(—)1.18	0.13	(—)1.05
Forest	5.41	1.87	7.28
Loans and Advances	781.79	463.76	1,245.55
Total Development Expenditure	2,819.56	1,562.07	4,381.63

(B) Autonomous Boards and Statutory Corporations

Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board	386.00	411.00	797.00
Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation	110.27	50.63	160.90
Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation	44.00	10.00	54.00
Andhra Pradesh Housing Board	27.57	13.78	41.35
TOTAL	567.84	485.41	1,053.25

Total Development Expenditure (A) + (B)	3,387.40	2,047.48	5,434.88
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ANNEXURE F-7

Statement of Development Expenditure for 1962-63

(A) Government

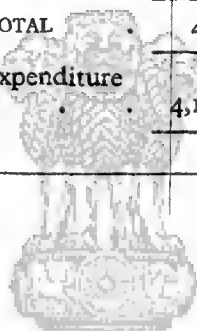
(Rs. in lakhs)

Head of Development	Andhra	Telangana	Total
Compensation to Land holders on the abolition of Zamindari .	99·10	..	99·10
Medical and Public Health	106·32	129·92	236·24
Agriculture	104·14	49·63	153·77
Industrial Development	193·84	171·18	365·02
Multipurpose River Projects	688·17	311·91	1,000·08
I.N.E.D. (Commercial)	305·49	138·45	443·94
I.N.E.D. (Non-Commercial)	198·08	174·70	372·78
Electricity Schemes	281·68	61·84	343·52
Public Works	284·43	260·42	544·85
Other Works	9·04	4·30	13·34
Forests	15·17	8·35	23·52
Other Development Expenditure	520·54	519·21	1,039·75
Loans and Advances	1,263·99	682·10	1,946·09
Total Development Expenditure	4,069·99	2,512·01	6,582·00
Deduct Development Grant (—)	347·23	233·23	580·46
Net Development Expenditure	3,722·76	2,278·78	6,001·54

(B) *Autonomous Boards and Statutory Corporations*

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Heads of Development</i>	<i>Andhra</i>	<i>Telangana</i>	<i>Total</i>
Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board	326.00	424.00	750.00
Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation	60.87	23.99	84.86
Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation	37.00	10.00	47.00
Andhra Pradesh Housing Board .	48.86	30.03	78.89
TOTAL .	472.73	488.02	960.75
Total Development Expenditure (A) + (B)	4,195.49	2,766.80	6,962.29



सत्यमेव जयते

ANNEXURE F-8

Statement of Development Expenditure for 1963-64

(A) Government

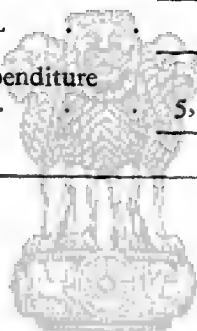
(Rs. in lakhs)

Head of Development	Andhra	Telangana	Total
Compensation to Land holders on the abolition of Zamindari .	132·82	..	132·82
Medical and Public Health . .	125·31	151·88	277·19
Agriculture	145·87	75·39	221·26
Industrial Development . .	202·59	92·38	294·97
Multipurpose River Projects .	759·93	339·98	1,099·91
I.N.E.D. (Commercial) . .	359·30	165·79	525·09
I.N.E.D. (Non-Commercial) .	337·85	254·94	592·79
Electricity Schemes	433·33	50·26	483·59
Public Works	236·55	206·42	442·97
Other Works	0·32	0·17	0·49
Forests	26·66	10·00	36·66
Other Development Expenditure .	682·08	534·02	1,216·10
Loans and Advances	1,490·87	713·90	2,204·77
Total Development Expenditure .	4,933·48	2,595·13	7,528·61
Deduct Development Grant (—) .	557·64	287·27	844·91
Net Development Expenditure .	4,375·84	2,307·86	6,683·70

(B) *Autonomous Boards and Statutory Corporations*

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Head of Development</i>	<i>Andhra</i>	<i>Telangana</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board	480.00	654.00	1,134.00
2. Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation	195.24	54.88	250.12
3. Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation	44.00	38.00	82.00
4. Andhra Pradesh Housing Board	43.18	26.25	69.43
TOTAL	762.42	773.13	1,535.55
Total Development Expenditure (A) + (B)	5,138.26	3,080.99	8,219.25



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ANNEXURE F-9

Statement of Development Expenditure for 1964-65

(A) Government

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head of Development	Andhra	Telangana	Total
Compensation to Land holders on the abolition of Zamindari .	47·88	..	47·88
Medical and Public Health . . .	171·94	265·44	437·38
Agriculture	251·34	103·46	354·80
Industrial Development . . .	235·39	226·51	461·90
Multipurpose River Projects .	975·97	424·03	1,400·00
I.N.E.D. (Commercial) . . .	440·68	166·88	607·56
I.N.E.D. (Non-Commercial) .	298·69	229·14	527·83
Electricity Schemes	560·18	97·58	657·76
Public Works	307·58	376·74	684·32
Other Works	0·97	4·10	5·07
Forests	47·22	24·04	71·26
Other Development Expenditure .	886·08	751·59	1,637·67
Loans and Advances	2,103·91	1,220·97	3,324·88
Total Development Expenditure .	6,327·83	3,890·48	10,218·31
Deduct Development Grant (—) .	707·74	433·78	1,141·52
Net Development Expenditure .	5,620·09	3,456·70	9,076·79

(B) *Autonomous Boards and Statutory Corporations*

(Rs. in lakhs)			
<i>Head of Development</i>	<i>Andhra</i>	<i>Telangana</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board	566.00	742.00	1,308.00
2. Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation	70.91	97.79	168.70
3. Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation	74.00	58.00	132.00
4. Andhra Pradesh Housing Board.	28.29	14.32	42.61
TOTAL	739.20	912.11	1,651.31
Total Development Expenditure (A) + (B)	6,359.29	4,368.81	10,728.10

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ANNEXURE F-10

Statement of Development Expenditure for 1965-66

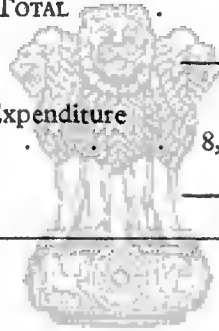
(A) Government

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Head of Development</i>	<i>Andhra</i>	<i>Telangana</i>	<i>Total</i>
Compensation to Land holders on the abolition of Zamindari .	32·15	..	32·15
Medical and Public Health . .	205·92	321·41	527·33
Agriculture	271·59	130·11	401·70
Industrial Development . .	420·24	289·39	709·63
Multipurpose River Projects .	1,469·68	530·96	2,000·64
I.N.E.D. (Commercial) .	542·07	288·65	830·72
I.N.E.D. (Non-Commercial) .	359·20	300·74	659·94
Electricity Schemes	995·60	156·30	1,151·90
Public Works	522·37	522·67	1,045·04
Other Works	(—) 0·30	0·89	0·59
Forests	56·82	22·02	78·84
Other Development Expenditure .	987·54	759·82	1,747·36
Loans and Advances	2,706·15	1,402·55	4,108·70
Total Development Expenditure .	8,569·03	4,725·51	13,294·54
Deduct Development Grant (—) .	747·03	434·98	1,182·01
Net Development Expenditure .	7,822·00	4,290·53	12,112·53

(B) *Autonomous Boards and Statutory Corporations*

<i>Head of Development</i>	<i>Andhra</i>	<i>Telangana</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board	739.00	1,084.00	1,823.00
2. Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation	34.55	11.94	46.49
3. Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation	87.00	70.00	157.00
4. Andhra Pradesh Housing Board.	28.11	14.05	42.16
TOTAL	888.66	1,179.99	2,068.65
Total Development Expenditure (A) + (B)	8,710.66	5,470.52	14,181.18



सत्यमेव जयते

ANNEXURE F-II

Statement of Development Expenditure for 1966-67

(A) Government

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head of Development	Andhra	Telangana	Total
Compensation to Land holders on the abolition of Zamindari .	47·36	..	47·36
Medical and Public Health . . .	149·23	263·61	412·84
Agriculture	271·15	153·07	424·22
Industrial Development . . .	428·98	279·47	708·45
Multipurpose River Projects .	1,181·69	468·29	1,649·98
I.N.E.D. (Commercial) .	372·90	290·23	663·13
I.N.E.D. (Non-Commercial) .	372·35	230·71	603·06
Electricity Schemes . . .	743·90	158·45	902·35
Public Works	445·86	305·81	751·68
Other Works	2·13	5·30	7·43
Forests	47·85	20·67	68·52
Other Development Expenditure .	538·55	446·89	985·44
Loans and Advances	2,459·32	1,353·03	3,812·35
Total Development Expenditure .	7,061·28	3,975·53	11,036·81
Deduct Development Grant .	620·63	337·14	957·77
Net Development Expenditure .	6,440·65	3,638·39	10,079·04

(B) *Autonomous Boards and Statutory Corporations*

<i>Head of Development</i>	<i>Andhra Telangana</i>		<i>Total</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board	1,407.00	1,782.00	3,189.00
2. Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation .	27.00	11.90	38.90
3. Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation	115.00	56.00	171.00
4. Andhra Pradesh Housing Board.	25.43	12.72	38.15
TOTAL	1,574.43	1,862.62	3,437.05
Total Development Expenditure (A) + (B)	8,015.08	5,501.01	13,516.09



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ANNEXURE F-12

Statement of Development Expenditure for 1967-68

(A) Government

(Rs. in lakh)

Head of Development	Andhra	Telangana	Total
Compensation to Land holders on the abolition of Zamindari .	27·34	..	27·34
Medical and Public Health . .	193·00	266·25	459·25
Agriculture	211·76	91·49	303·25
Industrial Development . .	350·02	294·90	644·92
Multipurpose River Projects .	828·07	371·97	1,200·04
I.N.E.D. (Commercial) . . .	302·86	262·92	565·78
I.N.E.D. (Non-Commercial) .	211·61	129·60	341·21
Electricity Schemes	658·00	129·01	787·01
Public Works	(—) 176·08	209·09	33·01
Other Works	0·16	17·83	17·99
Forests	45·19	16·94	62·13
Other Development Expenditure .	421·05	263·14	684·19
Loans and Advances	601·17	419·69	1,020·86
Total Development Expenditure .	3,674·15	2,472·83	6,146·98
Deduct Development Grant (—) .	762·96	424·91	1,187·87
Net Development Expenditure .	2,911·19	2,047·92	4,959·11

(B) *Autonomous Boards & Statutory Corporations*

<i>Head of Development</i>	<i>Andhra</i>	<i>Telangana</i>	<i>Total</i>
Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board	1,241·00	860·00	2,101·00
Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation	10·66	182·53	193·19
Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation	89·00	50·00	139·00
Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation	20·21	5·02	25·23*
Andhra Pradesh Housing Board .	60·62	30·56	91·18
TOTAL .	1,421·49	1,128·11	2,549·60
Total Development Expenditure (A) + (B) .	4,332·68	3,176·03	7,508·71

* Yearwise break up of capital expenditure was not given by the Corporation. The total expenditure has been shown for this year.

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ANNEXURE G-1

Statement showing the Unspent Surplus of Telangana for 1956-57

(Rs. in lakhs)

Revenue Income of Telangana . 1,081.50

Revenue Expenditure of Telangana . 643.71

Revenue Surplus of Telangana . (+)437.79(A)

Andhra Telangana Total

Development Expenditure . . 1224.21 319.27 1543.48

Fair Share of Telangana (1/3rd) . 514.49

Excess(—)/Shortfall (+) of Development Expenditure of Telangana . (+)195.22(B)

Net Surplus of Telangana }
(A) + (B) (+)633.01

नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय

ANNEXURE G-2

Statement showing the Unspent Surplus of Telangana for 1957-58

	(Rs. in lakhs)		
Revenue Income of Telangana .		2239.86	
Revenue Expenditure of Telangana		1914.68	
Revenue Surplus of Telangana .		(+)325.18(A)	
	<i>Andhra</i>	<i>Telangana</i>	<i>Total</i>
Development Expenditure	2180.26	1010.84	3191.10
Fair Share of Telangana (1/3rd) .		1063.70	
Excess (—)/Shortfall (+) of Development Expenditure of Telangana		(+)52.86(B)	
Net Surplus of Telangana (A)+(B)		(+)378.04	

नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय

ANNEXURE G-3

Statement showing the Unspent Surplus of Telangana for 1958-59

	(Rs. in lakhs)		
Revenue Income of Telangana		2901·46	
Revenue Expenditure of Telangana		2422·69	
		<hr/>	
Revenue Surplus of Telangana		(+)478·77(A)	
		<hr/>	
	<i>Andhra</i>	<i>Telangana</i>	<i>Total</i>
Development Expenditure	2296·66	1091·42	3388·08
Fair Share of Telangana (1/3rd)		1129·36	
		<hr/>	
Excess (—)/Shortfall (+) of Development Expenditure of Telangana		(+)37·94(B)	
Net Surplus of Telangana (A)+(B)		516·71	
		<hr/>	
		<hr/>	

ANNEXURE G-4

Statement showing the Unspent Surplus of Telangana for 1959-60

	(Rs. in lakhs)		
Revenue Income of Telangana . . .		3776.61	
Revenue Expenditure of Telangana . . .		2925.91	
		<hr/>	
Revenue Surplus of Telangana . . .		(+)850.70	(A)
		<hr/>	
	<i>Andhra</i>	<i>Telangana</i>	<i>Total</i>
Development Expenditure	2649.02	1554.66	4203.68
Fair Share of Telangana (1/3rd)		1401.23	
		<hr/>	
Excess (—)/Shortfall (+) of Development Expenditure of Telangana . . .		(—)153.43	(B)
		<hr/>	
Net Surplus of Telangana (A) + (B) . . .		(+)697.27	
		<hr/>	

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ANNEXURE G-5

Statement showing the Unspent Surplus of Telangana for 1960-61

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
Revenue Income of Telangana . . .	3676·54	
Revenue Expenditure of Telangana . . .	3414·89	
	<hr/>	
Revenue Surplus of Telangana . . .	(+)261·65 (A)	
	<hr/>	
	<i>Andhra</i>	<i>Telangana Total</i>
Development Expenditure	3760·44	2059·50 5819·94
Fair Share of Telangana (1/3rd)		1939·98
	<hr/>	
Excess (—)/Shortfall (+) of Development Expenditure of Telangana . . .	(—) 119·52 (B)	
	<hr/>	
Net Surplus of Telangana (A) + (B) . . .	(+) 142·13	
	<hr/>	

ANNEXURE G-6

Statement showing the Unspent Surplus of Telangana for 1961-62

	(Rs. in lakhs)		
Revenue Income of Telangana . . .		4,151.85	
Revenue Expenditure of Telangana . . .		3836.31	
		<hr/>	
Revenue Surplus of Telangana . . .		(+)315.54	(A)
		<hr/>	
	<i>Andhra</i>	<i>Telangana</i>	<i>Total</i>
Development Expenditure . . .	3,387.40	2,047.48	5,434.88
Fair Share of Telangana (1/3rd) . . .		1,811.63	
		<hr/>	
Excess (—)/Shortfall (+) of Development Expenditure of Telangana . . .		(—)235.85	(B)
		<hr/>	
Net Surplus of Telangana (A) + (B) . . .		(+)79.69	
		<hr/>	
		<hr/>	

ANNEXURE G-7

Statement showing the Unspent Surplus of Telangana for 1962-63

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Revenue Income of Telangana . . .	4,765.04
Revenue Expenditure of Telangana . . .	3,852.07
	<hr/>
Revenue Surplus of Telangana . . .	(+)912.97 (A)
	<hr/>
	<i>Andhra Telangana Total</i>
Development Expenditure	4,195.49 2,766.80 6,962.29
Fair Share of Telangana (1/3rd)	2,320.76
	<hr/>
Excess (—)/Shortfall (+) of Development Expenditure of Telangana	(—)446.04 (B)
	<hr/>
Net Surplus of Telangana (A) + (B)	(+)466.93
	<hr/>

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ANNEXURE G-8

,Statement showing the Unspent Surplus of Telangana for 1963-64

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
Revenue Income of Telangana . . .	5,375·91	
Revenue Expenditure of Telangana . .	4,270·44	
	<hr/>	
Revenue Surplus of Telangana . . .	(+) 1,105·47 (A)	
	<hr/>	
	<i>Andhra</i>	<i>Telangana Total</i>
Development Expenditure	5,138·26	3,080·99 8,219·25
Fair Share of Telangana (1/3rd) . . .		2,739·75
		<hr/>
Excess (—)/Shortfall (+) of Development Expenditure of Telangana . .		(—)341·24 (B)
		<hr/>
Net Surplus of Telangana (A) + (B) . .		(+)764·23
		<hr/>

ANNEXURE G-9

Statement showing the Unspent Surplus of Telangana for 1964-65

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
Revenue Income of Telangana	5,640.81	
Revenue Expenditure of Telangana	4,656.90	
	<hr/>	
Revenue Surplus (+)/Deficit (—) of Telangana	(+)983.91 (A)	
	<hr/>	
	<i>Andhra</i>	<i>Telangana</i> <i>Total</i>
Development Expenditure	6,359.29	4,368.81 10,728.10
Fair Share of Telangana (1/3rd)		3,576.03
	<hr/>	
Excess (—)/Shortfall (+) of Development Expenditure of Telangana	(—)792.78 (B)	
	<hr/>	
Net Surplus of Telangana (A) + (B)	(+)191.13	
	<hr/>	

ANNEXURE G-10

Statement showing the Unspent Surplus of Telangana for 1965-66

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Revenue Income of Telangana .	6,514.82
Revenue Expenditure of Telangana	5,657.83
	<hr/>
Revenue Surplus (+)/Deficit (—) of Telangana	(+)856.99 (A)
	<hr/>
	<i>Andhra Telangana Total</i>
Development Expenditure	8,710.66 5,470.52 14,181.18
Fair Share of Telangana (1/3rd)	4,727.06
	<hr/>
Excess (—)/Shortfall (+) of Development Expenditure of Telangana	(—) 743.46 (B)
	<hr/>
Net Surplus of Telangana (A)+(B)	(+) 113.53
	<hr/>

ANNEXURE G-II

Statement showing the Unspent Surplus of Telangana for 1966-67

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Revenue Income of Telangana	7,909.06
Revenue Expenditure of Telangana	7,273.42
	<hr/>
Revenue Surplus (+)/Deficit (—) of Telangana	(+)635.64(A)
	<hr/>
	<i>Andhra Telangana Total</i>
Development Expenditure	8,015.08 5,501.01 13,516.09
Fair Share of Telangana (1/3rd)	4,505.36
	<hr/>
Excess (—) Shortfall (+) of Development Expenditure of Telangana	(—) 995.65 (B)
	<hr/>
Net Surplus of Telangana (A)+(B)	(—)360.01
	<hr/>

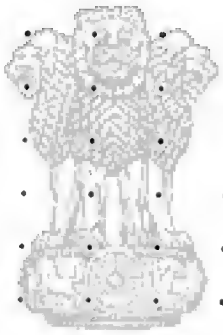
ANNEXURE G-12

Statement showing the Unspent Surplus of Telangana for 1967-68

	(Rs. in lakhs)		
Revenue Income of Telangana		7,860.43	
Revenue Expenditure of Telangana		7,975.65	
		<hr/>	
Revenue Surplus (+)/Deficit (—) of Telangana		(—) 115.22	(A)
		<hr/>	
	Andhra	Telangana	Total
Development Expenditure	4,332.68	3,176.03	7,508.71
Fair Share of Telangana (1/3rd)		2,502.90	
	<hr/>		
Excess (—)/Shortfall (+) of Develop- ment Expenditure of Telangana		(—)673.13	(B)
	<hr/>		
Net Surplus of Telangana (A) + (B)		(—)788.35	
		<hr/>	

ABSTRACT OF TELANGANA SURPLUS

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Amount
1956-57	633·01
1957-58	378·04
1958-59	516·71
1959-60	697·27
1960-61	142·13
1961-62	79·69
1962-63	466·93
1963-64	764·23
1964-65	191·13
1965-66	113·53
1966-67	(—)360·01
1967-68	(—)788·35
 <p>नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय</p>	
GRAND TOTAL	2,834·31